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VOL. XIX NO. 129— BOMBAY WEDNESDAY, JUNE 3, 1931. PRICE ONE ANNA.

CONGRESS PRESIDENT HITS BACK CRITICS

"A Manifestly Malicious Statement"

—:o:—

WHO IS SQUEEZING PEASANTS NOW ?

Sirdar Refutes Allegations Of Congress Going Back Upon Agreement

ZAMINDARS URGED TO MAKE REASONABLE REDUCTION IN REVENUE

(From Our Correspondent.)

KHAMGAON June 2.

The open session of the Berar Provincial Conference began exactly at 7 p.m. in specially erected and decorated pandal. After singing national song, Dr. Parasnis, Chairman of the Reception Committee delivered his address in which he sketched the whole history of the Satyagraha movement. After his address, Rao Bahadur Deshmukh presented the municipal address to Sardarji. Then Sardarji rose to deliver his address amidst cheers. His address was most touching and inspiring one.

From to-day morning, the Subject Committee is going on and upto the time of wire, nearly 12 resolutions have passed. Main item being the demand for separation of Berar in future constitution.

The following are extracts from Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel's address as president of the Berar Provincial Conference delivered at Khamgaon on Monday:—

The work before us may be summed up in our duty to implement the Settlement and to make India pure and worthy of the Swaraj that we hope, within a short time, to achieve; and in my brief address to you this evening I propose to confine myself chiefly to these two items.

You will agree with me that it is too late now to discuss the merits of the truce. The Settlement is a settled fact to-day. We are aware of the difficulties that lie in our path; but we are determined to use all our proverbial eastern patience. It has become a fashion with some of our opponents to praise Gandhiji not for the love of him but just to run down his co-workers the more effectively.

Recently efforts have been made to represent me and my colleagues in Bardoli, as desiring deliberately to break the Truce terms. The same cry was raised at Borsad till Gandhiji made it his headquarters, saw things for himself, and took the public partially in confidence. It even appeared that things had almost reached the breaking point. The truth about Bardoli will, I hope, soon be before the public, and that not through me but through him whose anxiety to carry out the Truce terms may not be questioned even by his opponents.

GUJARAT PEASANTS' PLIGHT

Some broad facts however, about Gujarat may be mentioned here. The Gujrat peasant had a succession of lean years before the last struggle, suffering from flood, frost and failure of crops. The no-tax campaign at Bardoli you will remember was the outcome of this agrarian depression. To-day he suffers from low prices as much as the peasant in any other part of India. When the last struggle was going on he had to migrate at the loss of his entire standing crop, in addition to other losses natural under the present form of Government to such migration and struggle. Every where in India the Government have had to recognise that there was a case for an appreciable remission of Land Revenue. Gujrat has been given no such remission. The question there is only of partial suspension of revenue, not even that but mostly about the collection of arrears. We believe, but for Gandhiji's pressure upon the peasants to pay to the utmost, and the backing of this by his co-workers, it would have been impossible for the officers to realise what they have realised. The officials at Borsad freely admitted this. At Bardoli also some of them have privately expressed the same feelings. It is easy for the critic to criticise from his superior wisdom, sitting at a safe distance from the villages. We, who live in the midst of them, have often felt that this time, not the Government but we ourselves are squeezing the peasants of their last pie in the interest of the pledged word of our leader. To say therefore that the peasant is avoiding payment is manifestly malicious.

IMPLEMENTING THE TRUCE

We believe we are doing all that is possible under the circumstances to implement the truce. It is but natural that we do so. Whatever the Anglo-Indian Officer, Merchant, or newspaper may say, the truth is that nobody in this country is more interested in peace than the children of the soil. Every struggle means misery to thousands of our innocent countrymen and countrywomen. That guided by him who feels the misery of others as his own we should lightly seek to renew the struggle, only the interested can believe.

We, therefore, are determined to **see the Truce through. If, unfortunately, even then there is to be a renewal of the struggle we are determined to show to the world that our side was as moderate as it possibly could be consistently within its self-respect and its duty to our country—This, if nothing else, at least for the cultivation of world opinion which situated as we to-day are, we can not afford to neglect.**

MAHATMA, CONGRESS' SOLE REPRESENTATIVE

About the R. T. C. the Congress position is as it was at Karachi—Gandhiji is our sole representative. He also decides the proper time and the proper method by which we are to co-operate. He has from the beginning declared that his going to England is contingent upon two conditions one of which is the solving of Hindu-Muslim problem. Latterly he has declared himself ready to start at short notice if only he were satisfied that the Truce terms would be faithfully observed. As an initiator of the last movement, and as the main party concerned with the making of Truce, he knows his great responsibility. He also is conscious of the suffering his people would have to undergo if the Truce terms are not faithfully carried out by the Government. That inspite of insistence from friends here and in England he yet is unable to induce himself to go, may have some meaning. To style, therefore his reluctance to leave at this critical juncture, as going back upon the Agreement is to betray a woeful ignorance of the true conditions of the country. That such accusations come from one of our countrymen is tragic. When even his motives are being questioned what hope can there be for us!

WOMEN SATYAGRAHIS CONGRATULATED

Coming to your province, your sending of 1800 Satyagrahis to Jail following the remarkable lead given by Mr. Aney was no mean contribution to the last struggle. But you must bear in mind that if unfortunately the struggle begins again, then those sacrifices of yours must pale into insignificance.

I hear the economic distress here

(Continued on page 5.)

NANDY DROOG MINE TRAGEDY

Demand For Enquiry

MYSORE DEWAN'S PROMISE

MYSORE, June 2.

When the Mysore Assembly met to-day, Sir Mirza Ismail made a feeling reference to the recent tragic conflagration in the Nundydroog Mines which resulted in the largest death-roll recorded in the Kolar Gold Fields. On behalf of the Assembly, the Dewan expressed sympathy with the families of the victims and assured that Government were examining the question of relief.

Enquiries were being made into the origin of the disaster, in which a large number of underground workmen were exposed to danger from poisonous gases from which the Kolar Gold Fields were normally free.

The Dewan paid a warm tribute to those who displayed rare heroism and risked their own lives in attempts to rescue their comrades.

It is now definitely learnt that Sir Mirza Ismail will leave for England early in August in connection with the Federal Structure Committee meetings of the Round Table Conference.—A.P.

N. W. F. Subjects' Committee

ABBOTABAD, June 1.

With the examination of three non-official witnesses to-day the North-West Frontier Subjects Committee completed hearing evidence. —A.P.

TENSION CONTINUES IN CAWNPORE

—:o:—

Muslim Shops Remain Closed

CAWNPORE, June 1.

Although Hindu shops re-opened mostly on Sunday evening, Muslim shops still remain closed.

Tension still prevails but nothing untoward has happened.

Tazias are not yet immersed.—A.P.

JAWAHARLAL HOISTS NATIONAL FLAG.

And Receives Addresses.

MYSORE, June 2.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru accompanied by Mrs. Kamala Nehru and their daughter arrived here last night and after a day's stay as the guests of H. H. the Maharaja, left for Bangalore on Monday night.

The City Council presented them an address of welcome and later Pandit Jawaharlal hoisted the National Flag and was taken in procession by Congress volunteers through principle thoroughfares.

AN AGED CONGRESSMAN.

He also attended a meeting organised by members of the legal profession and received a citizen's address in the evening at the Town Hall.

During the day Pandit Jawaharlal visited the 86 year old Congressman, Mr. Venkata Krishnayya, who is now an in-patient in the Krishna Rajendra Hospital.—A.P.

ALLEGED PROPAGANDA AGAINST NADIR KHAN

Zamindar Editor On Trial

LAHORE, June 2.

The Additional District Magistrate on Monday framed charges against Syed Ghulam Hussein Shah, Editor of the vernacular daily, "Zamindar, under Section 4 of Ordinance 2 of 1931. The Foreign Relations Ordinance for alleged propoganda against King Nadir Shah and in favour of ex-King Amanullah.

The police also searched the office of the "Zamandar" and confiscated copies of May 17. which contain the proscribed matter.—A. P.

MALAVIYA TO ATTEND WORKING COMMITTEE MEETING

SIMLA, June 2.

Pandit Malaviya is leaving Simla on June 6th to attend the meeting of the Congress Working Committee in Bombay, at the special invitation of Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel, the Congress President.—A.P.

"Great Triumph Of Public Opinion"

PRESIDENT AND TRUSTEES OF HAJI SABOO SIDDIK TRUST MADE TO RESIGN

"MAKE ROOM FOR BETTER MEN"

A most important and spectacular victory of public opinion was witnessed in Bombay on Tuesday evening, when the president of the Mahomed Haji Saboo Siddik Trust Mr. A. M. Kajiji and two other trustees Hakim Mahomed Daim and Dr. Badruddin Lukmani tendered their resignations from the Board of Trustees as a result of loud and angry protests by a large number of Muslims who assembled at the Anjuman Islam Hall (Hornby Road) on knowing that the trustees were going to hold a meeting.

FOUR YEARS STRUGGLE

It may be recalled that for the last four years a struggle has been going on between the Muslim community and the Trustees of this Institution for the proper utilisation of funds which now amount to Rs. 20,00,000. The Trustees have prepared a Scheme by which about 50 students will receive secondary education upto English fifth standard. The Muslim masses who are the real beneficiaries of the Funds are strongly opposed to that Scheme which they hold to be "waste of public funds."

SHERIFF DEVJI KANJI'S SCHEME

One of the Trustees Mr Sheriff Devji Kanji has all along been opposing the scheme prepared by the Trustees and has presented a counter scheme which has met with general approval of Muslims of Bombay and as many as 35 Muslim organisations in the city have supported it and have also given expression to their feelings in the Press and on the platform.

MAKE ROOM FOR OTHERS

Recently over 125 Muslim have sent a letter to the Trustees complaining about their attitude in the matter and calling upon them to resign from their seats and to make room for others who will look to the interests of the community in a more sympathetic manner. The report of the Wakf Committee appointed by the Government of Bombay in its report which has been recently published has passed severe strictures about the working of this institution and the way in which its is handled.

TENDER YOUR RESIGNATION.

The Trustees were to hold a meeting at the Anjuman Islam on Tuesday evening and many of the signatories to that letter as well as a large number of other Muslims assembled at the Anjuman-Islam to press their view point on the Trustees and once more to call upon them to tender their resignations.

Mr. A. M. Kajiji, the President, and Hakim Daim, Dr. Badruddin Lukmani Mr. Abubakar Beg Mohamed and Mr. Sherif Devji Kanji, the four trustees, were present. Mr. Abdul Rahim Dimtimkar, the Secretary and Mr. Parekh, the legal adviser to the Board were also present.

DEMONSTRATORS ENTER IN A BODY.

Before the proceedings commenced the demonstrators who had assembled in the compound entered the room and proceedings were about to commence they requested the Trustees to hear what they said. Mr. Sheriff asked the President if the proceedings had commenced and the latter replied to the query in the negative.

More than half a dozen persons from among those present addressed the Trustees. In their short speeches they pointed out how the Trustees had persistently refused to listen to their repeated requests, how they had in spite of the strong objections raised by the Muslim public of Bombay stuck to their pet scheme and how their scheme was injuri-

SATYAGRAHA THREAT.

Mr. A. M. Kajiji, the President, replied that if Muslims were not satisfied with the Scheme prepared by the Trustees they should go to the High Court and get the Scheme changed. This reply evoked angry protests from the audience who retorted that they did not want to waste their precious time and money over litigation and by sheer force of public opinion and by offering Satyagraha if it were needed compel the Trustees to resign.

Mr. A. R. Dimtimkar, the Secretary tried to pacify by suggesting that the Trustees had given up the idea of acquiring a plot of land for building the proposed school in Matunga and they would also see that necessary changes were affected in the Scheme.

The explanation of the Secretary however did not satisfy the people Mr. Sheriff Devji made an effective reply to the Secretary in which he pointed out how on more than one occasion illegal and unconstitutional procedure was adopted how meetings of the Board were held even though there was no quorum and how items which were not on the agenda were summarily disposed off. He asserted that even if the Trustees agreed to reconsider their scheme after an agitation which

(Continued on Page 7.)

Mahatma Carrying On Delicate Negotiations.

GANDHIJI'S REPLY TO SETALVAD

BARDOLI AFFAIRS SETTLING DOWN

BORSAD, June 1.

Interviewed by the Associated Press regarding the statement recently made by Sir Chimanlal Setalvad in connection with Mahatma Gandhi's attitude towards the Round Table Conference, Mahatma Ganchi said: "You embarrass me by asking questions on anything that Sir Chimanlal Setalvad says about me. His age and his greatness entitled him to make statements on insufficient data and yet absolve him from criticism from one like myself.

NOT ENDANGERED SETTLEMENT

Moreover, whilst I am carrying on delicate negotiations, I may not be over-communicative, but I can make a general statement that I am not conscious of having done anything to endanger the Settlement or in contravention of it.

Though under given circumstances, I am anxious and willing to attend the Round Table Conference, there is nothing in the settlement, so far as I can read it, to make it compulsory for the Congress to take part in the Round Table Conference, but that discussion is purely academic, for the question of non-attendance has not arisen at all."

NO CHANGE AT ALL.

Asked if it was true that his attitude was undergoing constant change, Mahatma Ganchi said. "I am not aware of having done such a thing."

Repling to a question whether he would take part in the Round Table Conference, he said, "If I succeed in attending the Round Table Conference, I should put forth the Congress demands with all zeal and power I may have and fully participate in the proceedings and not be a mere spectator at the Round Table Conference."

BARDOLI SITUATION EASING.

Questioned whether there was an impasse in Bardoli, Mahatma Gandhi said, "I have had a happy interview with the Collector along with Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel and I am hoping that everything would be fixed up satisfactorily."

Replying to further question if there was any breach of the truce terms in Bardoli or Borsad, he stated, "I would prefer not to answer that question, because negotiations are still going on for the settlement of outstanding questions both in Bardoli and Borsad." —A.P.

GANDHIJI'S FUTURE PROGRAMME

No Cable Received From Vithalbhai.

BARDOLI, June 2.

Mahatma Gandhi leaves here on the evening of the 8th inst. reaching Bombay on the morning of the following day to attend the meeting of the Working Committee of the Congress.

He intends then to return Bardoli and stay here as long as Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel considers it necessary. He has yet to settle affairs in Borsad and Bardoli.

EFFECTIVE SETTLEMENT.

Mr. Mahadev Desai, Mahatma Gandhi's Secretary, is trying to tackle the problem of payment of land revenue in Bardoli, just as he did in Borsad. He is visiting the villages to ascertain the capacity of the people to pay land revenue.

The results of his investigation will then be submitted to the Collector for his consideration.

Mahatma Gandhi has suggested arbitration for the settlement of the Bengal Congress disputes.

A CANARD

Asked what reply he had sent to the cable which, according to the newspapers, Mr. Vithalbhai Patel had sent to the Mahatma urging him to visit London, Gandhiji said that he had received no such cable.—A. P.

BRITISH WOMEN SUPPORT INDIAN WOMEN'S DEMAND

Seats On R. T. C.

LONDON, June 1.

British Section of Women's International League has cabled to Lord Willingdon urging that representatives of organised women of India should be appointed to Round Table Conference.—Reuter.

New Names For Federal Structure Committee

Viceroy's Council Divided ?

(From a Correspondent.)

SIMLA, June 2.

I reliably understand that opinion is divided in the Viceroy's Executive Council regarding the inclusion of new names for the Federal Structure Committee. Sir Fazli Hussain seems to be opposed to any new names arguing that the Government is served by Gandhiji's presence in the R. T. C. This view is opposed by some members of the Viceroy's Council who plead strongly for the inclusion of new names. Messrs. Shunmukham Chetty, A. Rangaswamy Iyengar and M. D. Rajah are mentioned as probables, while Mrs. Sarojini Naidu seems to be a certainty.

GANDHIJI SUGGESTS ARBITRATION

—:o:—

Bengal Congress Committee Dispute

CALCUTTA, June 1.

It is understood that Mahatma Gandhi has telegraphed to Mr. Sen Gupta to-night asking him to agree to submit matters concerning the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee elections to arbitration. —A.P.

HARIKISHEN'S APPEAL IN PRIVY COUNCIL

—:o:—

Leave Refused

LONDON, June 2.

An appeal arising from the murder of a police inspector and an attempt on the life of Governor of Punjab in December last year came up before Privy Council to-day when Harikishen, sentenced to death on charge of murder of Inspector Chanan Singh and firing at Sir Geoffrey De Montmorency, asked for leave to appeal on ground that Judge improperly refused to allow objections to certain jurors. Their Lordships refused leave.—Reuter.

LATEST COTTON PRICES.

(Through the Cotton Information Bureau, Ismail Building, Hornby Road, Fort).

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET.

—:o:—

JULY.

New York, June 2.

Previous Closing Rate	9.47
To-day's Opening Rate	8.31
Difference	—.16
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Difference	—.19
Broach Expectation J-A.	162
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LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET

JULY

Liverpool, June 2.

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To-day's Opening Rate	4.54
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Difference	—.10

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Public Notices

THE ALLIANCE COTTON MANUFACTURING COY., LIMITED. (In Voluntary Liquidation).

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the abovenamed Company will be held at its Registered Office, Old No. 73, New No. 43, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay on THURSDAY, the 11th day of June, 1931, at 5 P. M. (S.T.) for the purpose of ratifying and sanctioning the Agreement entered into by the Liquidators on the Company's behalf to lease the Company's godowns and the open land to the east thereof, measuring about 1,000 square yards or thereabouts to be ascertained more particularly on actual measurements before the execution of the formal lease situated on the East side of the Tardeo Road to Messrs. R. J. MISTRY & CO., Mubarak Manzir, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, or their successors or assigns for a period of 3 years certain from 15th June, 1931 for being used by them for their proposed Dyeing and Bleaching Factory at the monthly rent of Rs. 300 (Rupees Three Hundred) and that, if a Resolution ratifying and sanctioning the said Agreement be passed at the said Meeting a further Extraordinary General Meeting of the Company's Members will be held at 5 P.M. (S.T.) on SATURDAY, the 27th June instant at the said Registered Office for the purpose of confirming the said Resolution.
Dated this 2nd day of June, 1931.

TRIBHUVANDAS NAROTTAMDAS MALVI,
MANUBHAI RANGILDAS,
Two of the Liquidators.
THE ALLIANCE COTTON MFG. CO., LTD.,
(In Voluntary Liquidation)
for themselves and their Co-Liquidator.
3091.

THE INDIAN BLEACHING DYEING & PRINTING WORKS, LTD.

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that at the 23RD ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company held on the 2nd day of June, 1931, a Dividend for the year ended 31st December, 1930, at the rate of Rs. 6/- (Six) per Share (Free of Income Tax) has been declared and made payable at the Registered Office of the Company No. 12-14, Outram Road, Fort, Bombay, on and after the 16th day of June, 1931, between 11-30 a.m. and 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) to those Shareholders whose names stand on the Register of the Company, on the 26th day of May, 1931. The Dividend Warrant will be posted to each Shareholder to his registered address.
CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM & SONS LIMITED,
Agents.
Currimbhoy House
12-14, Outram Road Fort,
Bombay.
June 2nd, 1931.
3092

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RIALTO TALKIES
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BRITISH MOVIETONE NEWS
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AT THE
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What you will see in this picture
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EAST IS WEST
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ALSO
CHARLIE MURRAY AND GEORGE SIDNEY in
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INDIANISATION OF THE ARMY.

—:o:—

Reply To Scrutator

Dr. K. K. Dadachanji has sent the following letters to the Editor of the "Indian Daily Mail":—

To The Editor, "The Indian Daily Mail", Bombay.

Sir, My attention has been drawn to an article in the I. D. M. of 11th May, on "Army Rublish," by "Scrutator". No doubt "Scrutator" comes from 'Scruta' which in French means trash, and the only thing appropriate about the article is the heading. A writer of trash ought to be capable of writing rubbish such as he has actually done.

It appears that the information of "Scrutator" about Indianisation of the Army is just as accurate as that about Dr. Dadachanji. He writes "Dr. Dadachanji I am informed is a Solicitor". I may as well inform him that there is no Solicitor of the name of Dr. R. K. Dadachanji that I know of.

To remove the ignorance of the writer, let me introduce myself to him. My connection with the Army as a volunteer began at an age when perhaps "Scrutator" was fiddling about with things that do not matter. Thus, my first experience was that of a Private in a Volunteer Company in London.

During the great War I held a Commission in the I.M.S., and came in contact with hundreds of British Officers from peppery old Generals down to the chubby young Subs, not only of the British Army out of the Armies of the British Dominions, and of Officers of the French, Belgian, and Russian Armies. So that my acquaintance with the Army in peace and war has been longer than that of most of the quilidrivers of the Press. In fact, a study of the organisations of the Armies of the world is one of my little hobbies.

I may add for the further information of your ignorant writer, that I was invited by the Government to submit evidence to the two Military Committees, viz, the Territorial and Auxilliary Forces Committee and the Indian Sandhurst Committee. So that, after all, I can claim to know something about the Army. To return his compliment, I may repeat his words with a few changes, if the Editor of the "Indian Daily Mail" could stop silly old men like "Scrutator" from interfering in subjects of which they know nothing, the atmosphere for further discussions would not be tainted with so much pro-British prejudice and ignorance, such as exhibited in his "Army Rubbish", and exposed here in its nakedness."

"Scrutator" writes that "the whole article is an attack on the work of the Defence Committee of the R. T. C. and the main criticism is based on malicious twisting of the facts". But he has failed to prove either malice or twisting of facts. It is true that, as I have pointed out, the Army Head Quarters at Simla is all White, and no Indian has been yet admitted within its sacred fold. Further, that there is no Indian on the Army Staff. The R.T.C. Committee has certainly nowhere said a single word about the Indianisation of the A. H. Q. or the Staff, or about transfer of Control of the Army. I fail to detect any lie or malice in this truthful statement of mine.

The confusion of mind of "Scrutator" is quite clear. I talk of chalk and he of cheese. His stupidity can be judged from the fact that he asks "but how are you going to have this (Indian) element in practice, when you agree that, without vastly increasing the Army Budget, you will only be able to turn out a limited number of second lieutenants every year?" My reply is that I have not yet come to the Army Budget, and so let "Scrutator" hold his soul in patience till then. I see no reason for vastly increasing the Army Budget "It would be enough to replace them by young, intelligent and efficient Indians. That would save money. His logic is as confused as his thinking, and his absurd rigmarole can be understood by himself alone.

He talks foolishly of my 'racial bias'. If your ignorant "Scrutator" will read page 62 of the Report of the Indian Sandhurst Committee, even he will clearly understand the position. According to the said Report, "of a total of 1,583 captains, in the Indian Army, there are only 3 Indians under whom a Britisher might be called upon to serve, and 2 of these, owing to their age, are not likely to be promoted beyond the rank of major. So much for the Captains". "Now for the subalterns. We find 53 Indians amongst them out of a total of 480. Of these 53, the majority will take their first pension and clear out soon. Of 14, 8 will not become captains till they are 32 years of age or over, and age will prevent their going very far. Of the rest 4 will be just 30 and only 2 will be captains at the age of 28. A study of the Army List leads me to the conclusion that 20 years hence only a very few Indian Officers out of those now serving will be left scattered about among the 131 Units of the Indian Army open to the British Officers to-day. The said writer adds that "Britishers going into the Indian Army will therefore not have to serve under Indians". I need only add that besides 480 lieutenants, and 1,583 captains there are 1,137 majors and colonels, making a total of 3,200. British Officers of the Indian Army, whilst the Generals number 33 or more. Will "Scrutator', who is the Lord High Defender of the R. T C. Scheme explain the genuine meaning of 'Indianisation', and the time it will require to complete and whether his countrymen the Britishers will be prepared to serve under Indian Officers when time comes? If he knows nothing about it, let him consult the "Committee (No. VII) of the R. T. C. for Defence of British Militarism" this is the real title by which it is known among intelligent Indians and announce to the public the result of his consultation.

"Scrutator'" has such a short memory he might as well refresh it by a reference to his own writing in the "I.D.M." of 31st October 1930.

"I wonder also whether Sir Philip Chetwode (the C-inC) is aware of the real position of Indianisation (of the Army) in India, and how quite a number of young Indians holding British Army Commissions are thoroughly disgusted with the treatment they receive in their respective Units". Why so, Mr. "Scrutator"? You had better preach to your own countrymen to give up such racial bias.

"Mussolini is just as foolish as Dr. Moonje, if Mussolini told Dr. Moonje that he could have a complete Indian Army in 10 years". Of course according to him, Dr. Dadachanji is also foolish. So the only wise man left in this world is "Scrutator" or the Rubbish-Writer. Allow me to add that Field-Marshal Mackensen, the famous Military Expert of the former German Imperial Army who led Germany successfully on the Roumanian front in the late War, expressed the opinion that Indians could be trained to command their own Army in the course of 10 years. So the Field-Marshal must be foolish, which is a term generally used by fools for wise men whom they cannot understand!

"Lennin and Trotsky took only 15 days to replace the Czarist Army by the Army of the Russian Proletariat or the national Russian Army. They did not appoint one or more Sub-Committees to tell them how to Russianise the Army in 500 or 5,000 years, and they did not ask for British Officers either to train or command their Army. Further during the last decade the Russian Government laid down a 5 year plan of re-organisation of the Russian Army and have completed the said Plan, so that practically the whole of Russia is now a nation-in-arms, whilst Indian after 150 years of British Rule is an unarmed and disarmed nation-Out-of-Arms.

(2) When Japan wanted to reorganise her Army she called in German military experts who organised the whole Japanese Army within 5 years.

In recent times, (3) The Republic of China has also followed the example of Japan, and re-organised her Army with the help of German military experts. One can also quote examples of (4) Kamal Pasha in Turkey and (5) Raiza Shah in Persia who have both re-organised their national Armies within five years.

Thus Russia, Japan, China, Turkey and Persia have all raised national Armies, officered and led by their nationals in 5 years, whilst Britain has failed to do so, after 150 years, and will need another 1,500 years to do so! Swarajist India will engage intelligent foreigners in five years like the other nations.

I have myself written an article on "Swaraj and Indianised Army of 20,00,000 in 10 years", which appeared in the Special Number of "Kaiser-I-Hind" copies of which have been sent, I am informed not only to Indian leaders, but also to Members of both Houses of the British Parliament, etc. I am enclosing a copy herewith for the purpose of enlightening your ignorant "Scrutator", and getting some more fun even out of his rubbish, if he dares to write any more.

I am also sending a copy of the first article of the series on "Indianisation of the Army", which appeared in the "Chronicle" of the 4th April 1931.

I am also enclosing a copy of my Evidence submitted to the Indian Sandhurst Committee", and have marked therein the important points relating to Indianisation of the Army. I hope "Scrutator" will not get into a fit of apoplexy on reading all the facts included therein; and will try at any rate to remove his abysmal ignorance of the Indian Army by going through the pamphlet, etc., and keeping his head cool with a glass of iced-water, in place of any strong drink! Therein, he will find an explanation of the total number of Officers required, and also of the Military Colleges for Indianisation. In this connection, see also 'India—A Warning' by Commander Kenworthy, M.P., Chapter XI, wherein he agrees with my proposals made by me in the said Evidence".

"Scrutator' says, "I have not yet come across any wild enthusiasm on the part of intelligent Indian boys make the Army their profession".

Moving as he does in the aristocratic circle of Rajas and Maharajas and Cabinet Ministers, and what not, how can he spare the time to come across democratic enthusiastic Indian Youths? Well, any way, I have come across lots of them, and can secure a thousand or more from the unemployed intelligentsia of Bombay alone. Unemployment in India is one of the greatest blessings of the British Rule due to the Ratio, etc., which also the R.T.C. is to prepetrate, like that of Indianisation of the Army and is also supported by "Scrutator', the self-styled Friend of India. The Lord, save us from such self-styled Friends of India!

I have no more time to spare in trying to remove the ignorance of "Scrutator", and for the present I hope he will take the bitter medicine prescribed, as it will do him, and indirectly his unfortunate readers, a lot of good.

Finally let "Scrutator" know once for all, that his billingsgate and bullying tactics and dictatorial tone and bluff and bluster will not move me one inch from my duty to my Mother-land.

The publication of this reply in your paper will indicate the presence or otherwise of moral courage in "Scrutator," whose empty sound and fury I have exposed herein.—Yours, etc.,

K. K. DADACHANJI.

1A, New Queen's Road,
Bombay, May 14, 1931.

To The Editor, "The Indian Daily Mail," Bombay.

Dear Sir,

Though I sent a reply to "Scrutator's" "Army Rubbish', last Thursday, I find that you have failed to acknowledge the receipt of my letter or to publish my explanation. If your policy is to supress the truth, and not to publish any criticism of rubbish written by your writers, and thus show injustice and unfairness to Independant critics, I have nothing more to say But please remember that there are other papers published in Bombay in which I shall get the reply published to expose your one sided policy.

With all your tall talk of fairplay and justice, in practice you are incapable of doing so, and the less you talk about fairplay and justice the better. You cannot fool all the people all the time I shall endeavour to prevent many of your readers and others being fooled by such rugbish as that of "Scrutator" about the R. T. C, etc.—Yours, etc.,

K. K. DADACHANJI.

Bombay, May 21, 1931

THE ROLE OF HINDI.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—The "Indian Social Reformer's" remarks on "Hindi Prachar" appear to be based on two misapprehensions.

Hindi is not in the least intended as a rival to the Dravidian languages competing for the allegiance of their peoples. In fact Hindi Prachar has gone hand in hand with the revival of vernaculars. The reason is obvious. Our vernaculars have been moribund owing to the contempt with which the English educated people are accustomed to treat them. By striking at the unnatural predominence of English, Hindi has restored the rightful position of the vernaculars. No Tamilian or Andhra is likely to consider Hindi as superior to Tamil or Telugu as he has often considered English to be. At the most, he will accept Hindi only as the natural "lingua franca' of India being the most prevalent language of India. This is all that the Hindi Prachar workers seek to do.

Again it is not hoped, expected or desired that the vast masses of the South should learn Hindi. For them their own vernacular will be quite sufficient. But, for the intelligentsia and the mercantile classes who will have to keep themselves in constant touch with North India, they have to learn some language common to all India. Perhaps the "Indian Social Reformer" would like English to play the role. If so, it will have to oppose the Hindi Prachar movement which if successful will dethrone English from its powerful position in this country. But to object to Hindi propaganda as a champion of the South Indian vernaculars is to confuse issues and provoke an unnecessary and avoidable antagonism, between North and South India. I hope it is not the view of the "Social Reformer" that in order to maintain the equality of the South and North both should labour under the burden of a foreign language.—Yours, etc.,

K. SANTHANAM.

Third Street, Mannargudi.

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DEVASTATION OF FARM PRODUCE

Havoc Caused In Sirsi Taluka By Wild Elephants

(BY G. R. P.)

It is only during the last 37 or 38 years that elephants have come to make forests of Sirsi Taluka their permanent home. According to the "Kanara Gazetteer" until that time these elephants used to pay only occasional visits once in 25 or 30 years, from the Mysore territory. Even then they did not penetrate beyond Supa, the Northern part of this District. But now they have made the forests in this Taluka their permanent home. The policy of the Forest Department has been mainly responsible for this. The Government upto that time took no steps towards the expulsion of these wild elephants. The Revenue Department which at least ought to have taken prompt measures, seems to have acted, in this respect in subordination to the wishes of the Forest Department and the policy of the Forest Department has clearly resulted in the extension of the forests even at the expense of human life.

HOW THE FARMERS ARE HIT.

This apathy and neglect on the part of the Government has proved so disastrous to agriculture that instances are not wanting of numbers of agriculturists who being unable to bear the molestations of these wild elephants deserted this Taluka to settle elsewhere. The remark of the late Settlement Officer Mr. Collins will give one a fair idea as to how detrimental this continued existence of elephants has been to agriculture in this Taluka. In his settlement report of 1925-26 of this Taluka he says: 'In every part of this Taluka wild elephants are, in evidence. The damage caused by them is by no means negligible. On the other hand, whenever they make an inroad in the gardens, the loss caused is of a permanent character, inasmuch as betelnut trees are uprooted and it takes 12-15 years for new trees to take their place. But more than all this the reaction on the mind of the agriculturists by such loss is terrible; for the agriculturist leaves for good or at least temporarily the lands thus attacked by elephants. In some parts whole villages and groups of villages have been deserted by the agriculturists."

Though the ryots are thus driven to such desperation on account of the inroads of these animals. the Government have not taken any steps to save the ryots. Hence there has been a wilespread and deep-rooted belief among the people that the Government is mainly responsible for the destruction of agricultural life in this part of the District.

ELEPHANT-HUNTER WITHOUT PROPER CARTRIDGES.

Some years back, an elephant-hunter was appointed by the Government for the Honnavar taluka of this District; but when the ryots of this Taluka approached the Givernment with a request to lend his services to Sirsi Taluka, the Collector replied that he would arrange the hunter's services in case the ryots contributed to the expenses. It was some four years back, that subsequently three hunters were appointed for the villages in Sirsi, Siddapur and Yellapur taluka. They were paid Rs. 10 per month and the necessary arms and ammunition supplied by the Agricultural Department. But the cartridges supplied to them were not at all effective for the purpose they were meant for.

Some of the measures adopted by the late Collector of Kanara, Mr. Baskerville, compel one to think that he quite disliked the idea of maintaining these hunters even on that scanty pay. He entered into correspondence with the Agricultural Department and obtained full powers in regard to this post.

On the 24th November 1928 the hunter shot down an elephant in the Village Katimani by firing 16 rounds; but how was the hunter rewarded? The Collector said that the elephants had died a natural death and that the hunter deserved no remuneration. But this was far from the truth; for, the village officers had testified to the effect that the elephant had been killed by the said hunter. Between August 1927 and April 1931 the same hunter shot at about 10 elephants. But it is borne out by the remarks of the village officers that every elephant escaped even after receiving 2 or 3 bullets. The hunter had strongly urged for the supply of better rifles and cartridges. But the request went unheeded. The Collector after obtaining full powers warned the 'Sikari' that he would be dismissed from service if he did not kill at least 3 elephants before the 1st of April 1931 (by an order dated 10th July 1930). Accordingly on the 29th March 1931 he passed an order of dismissal. When the ryots' gardens are devasted by elephants in some cases the show of a "Punchnama" is made wherein the damage caused by the elephants is not assessed even at 1/4 of the real loss. But in many cases even this farce of a "Panchanama" is not one through. Even when a "Panchnama" is made, the actual concession that the ryot may get is not beyond the remission of that year's annual assessment of the land thus devastated; that is the utmost he can get and not usually what he gets. But granting that he gets such remission. the loss caused to the gardens being of a permanent character can be but little made up such remission of one year's revenue. An idea of the actual loss thus caused to cultivation can be formed from the following figures of remission quoted from the late settlement report of Mr. Collins.

Year	Remission. Rs.
1919-20	401
1920-21	267
1921-22	106
1922-23	232
1923-24	655

These figures indicate merely the assessment remitted of the area thus devastated and not the actual loss caused. We are to deduce by calculation what the actual loss must have been. Besides it is not all that get this remission; it is only when the officers condescend to look into the matter that even this scanty favour is granted.

RYOTS FEEL INSECURITY OF LIFE.

Elephants cannot be hunted down by ordinary guns. Special rifles are necessary for the purpose. The prices of these are prohibitive for the villagers. Even in cases where they can afford to buy one, the law does not permit them to keep one.

So long as the "Sikari" was there with his gun, it had at least the effect of scaring the elephants to some extent at any rate if nothing else. For the present the ryots feel quite insecure even regarding their hard-earned fruits of labour and thus their life has become one long day of utter misery and despair.

HAVOC IN WAKE OF ELEPHANT RAIDS.

Again elephants have been recently playing havoc in the gardens in the Sirsi taluka near Chippgi, Targode, Somanalli and other places. But the authorities are not paying any heed to solve this problem.

Statement showing the devastation caused to gardens in some of the villages of Sirsi Taluka within the past two months:—

Name of the village	Betel-nut trees	Betel-nut trees (young)	pepper creeps	cardemon trees	plantation trees
Somanalli		385	132	57	811
Chippagi	217	1	10	15	745
Golikop	45				90
Kadave	50				75
Nidagode	7			300	300
Boppanalli	50	20			
Dombesar	20	10			80
Total	774	172		327	1791

EPIDEMIC OF THEFTS.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—Within the last few months several cases of daylight robberies—including many cases of house breaking have been reported in the Dadar locality. But unfortunately it appears, the Police have not so far been able to trace the culprits. This state of affairs seriously reflects on the work of the City Police Force known for its smartness and vigilence.

As the Police have been unable to prevent this house breaking, etc., I would like to ask some of the leading members of the Dadar Parsi Colony to move the higher authorities in the matter without any further delay. It is really a pity that they have not yet taken up the matter seriously.

These thefts have deprived many an unfortunate tenant of his valuables, cash, etc. Besides, such frequent incidents particularly keep the poor and the middle class inhabitants of the locality in perpetual terror.

We hope the Police would soon round up all the bad characters loafing about in the Colony and bring to book the culprits responsible for the recent thefts, thereby stopping the much dreaded epidemic of houses breaking spreading any further in the Colony and round about.

Dadar May 28.

Yours, etc.,
J. K. B.

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PARADISE FOR BOYS

—:o:—

Bertrand Russel's Great Experiment.

It is melancholy news that Mr. and Mrs. Bertrand Russell—as Lord and Lady Russell prefer to be called—find it necessary to close the school they have been running at Telegraph House in Hampshire.

Telegraph House appears to be the sort of school of which most school-boys dream. The pupils are not even compelled to attend classes. If they prefer to stay away, they may be reasoned with, but they are not punished, as Stakly and his friends would have been. Presumably, if they can produce a better argument for staying away from school than their teachers can produce for being present, they are applauded for the excellence of their logic.

Such a school, if it had existed when I was a boy, would have saved me many a pang. At such a school, I should have experienced none of those wild flutterings of the heart as I slipped out at a sidegate in order to be in time for a matinee at the theatre when I ought to have been learning algebra. I should merely have said to the mathematical master: "Look here, Nicky"—for they call the teachers by their nicknames at Telegraph House—"I don't know what you think about algebra, but quadratic equations bore me, so I'm off to see 'Pink Dominoes.'" And I should probably have been commended before the other boys for my candour and, perhaps, have been given six-pence to pay for my admission to the gallery.

UNREASONABLE SCHOOL-MASTERS.

As it was, my masters were extraordinarily unsympathetic to me in my candid moods. I never saw a man angrier than one of them when, having been ordered by him to stay in after school, I did not do so. When he asked me next day why I had not stayed in as he had told me I replied gently that I was sorry, but that I had had a previous engagement. In my innocence, I supposed that what he wanted was to know the truth, but, instead of commending me, he almost threw an apoplectic fit, and it was only by the skin of my teeth that I was saved from expulsion.

The truth is I was baited and harried by masters all the days of my school life in the most merciless fashion. If I arrived a quarter of an hour late in the morning I might do my best to treat my Latin master as rational being and explain that all the clocks in the house were slow, but I might as well have talked to a post for all the effect I produced. Some of my masters looked so sceptical at my excuses that I often wondered whether they did not even disbelieve me. The possibility of a clock being slow seems never to have struck the old-fashioned kind of schoolmaster.

SOAKED BUN REPARTEE.

As for some of the liberties permitted to Mr. and Mrs. Russell's pupils, I never hankered after them and so did not miss them. Thus we are told that "if the pupils put potato in each other's hair at meal times," they are not punished, but are merely reasoned with.

Perhaps, if I had thought of putting potato in a boy's hair I might have wished to do so, but I was never very good at games. I used sometimes to envy the pupils at a neighbouring Sunday school, who made it a practice at their annual soiree to soak buns in tea, and to use them as missiles in the hope of surprising some well-dressed boy with a wet bun between the chin and the ear. The superintendent did his best to reason with the boys. but he must have lacked the logical skill of Mr. Russel since, on one occasion at least, a wet bun on the back of the neck was a promising young scholar's reply to his most honeyed argument, writes R. Lynd in "News Chronile."

I always found, indeed, that the best-behaved classes, both at school and, later, at College, were classes in which those in authority put least reliance on reason. The most reasonable professor I ever knew was a man whose arguments could not even be heard above the pandemonium of the class-room. I remember him as a pathetic grey-bearded figure. ejaculating inaudible words as paper darts sailed past his head from all angles. I am opposed to the sport of professor-gaiting; but youth will out, unless it is terrorised. No paper darts were thrown at the terrorists among our masters and professors. We were logicians, indeed, in our appreciation of the logic of fear.

It may be true, I admit, that bad boys will grow tired of behaving badly if no one takes their badness seriously. Even the young monster who puts indiarubber in the stove in order to create a hideous smell would scarcely go on repeating the experiment if no one paid the slightest attention to the unusual odour. It may be that there is actually more fun in being bad in an old-fashioned school in which badness is punished than in ultra-modern school in which it meets only with kind words. What is the fun of putting potato in a boy's hair if this has to be followed by a long argument with a benevolent logician!

I myself should have found these arguments a form of torture, and I prefer the tortures of the terrorists. Much as I loathe the cane—which ought, indeed, to be abolished in civilised countries—I should not like to see its place taken by kindly ratiocination. It is all very well to treat boys as rational beings, but it is wise to suppress them first. It was only as the result of my natural instincts being suppressed that I ever learnt algebra.

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HINDU-MUSLIM UNITY

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—It seems to me that we are living in an "age of propaganda." Regardless of truth and honesty we insist upon confusing the masses with conflicting view-points. A mighty wave of propaganda is sweeping over the whole of India. Nauseating literature is poured forth in the press in the name of high ideals. As a Muslim I hang my head in—shame at the mischievous tactics adopted by my own co-religionists—We have come to such a pass that one Muslim refuses to harken to the call of another. We refuse to collaborate together—We refuse to settle our differences amicably at a Conference—We take pride in passing resolutions after resolutions requesting "His Excellency the Viceroy "most respectfully" not to nominate any Muslim belonging to the opposite party." We unabashedly tell the Government that "it is bound to lead to the reignation of all the Muslim delegates to the Round Table Conference." We jeer at our own co-religionists who are sincerely working to evolve a formula to establish concord and good-will within the divergent Muslim elements. We threaten progressive intentioned rulers like His Highness the Nawab of Bhopal and His Highness the Maharaja of Bikaner who are lending their services toward the settlement of our differences. The irony of fate is this that all this nefarious propaganda is being carried on in the name of Islam and patriotism. The attitude of the separatist is beyond comprehension. It is neither in conformation with true Islamic spirit nor is it based upon national view-point.

In one breath the separatist leaders call upon the "youth of Islam to be true to the principles of Islam" in an another they refuse to sit at the same table and confer together. Indeed their present attitude is flagrantly against the Islamic principles. There could be no wider gulf between the Islamic principles and the propaganda of the separatist. I wonder who is responsible for all this "wire pulling"? All I can say is that those who are adopting such unholy tactics are not serving the interest of Islam, nor are they helping their mother-land to achieve Swaraj. I do not wish, if I can possibly help it, to criticise any individual or party. I would negative the object of my humble appeal for peace and good-will. I beg all Muslim leaders to cease indulging in wild propaganda. Temporary success by questionable means will not solve our difficulties. Misrepresenting facts—exploiting innocent masses—intimidating the authorities—hiring undesirables to break up constitutional meetings will not help up a step further toward our high ideal. Two deplorable instances loom large in the midst of the wild propaganda of the separatist. Firstly the breaking up of the Allahabad Nationalist meeting deserves severe condemnation at the hands of all lovers of fairplay and constitutional progress. Secondly the irresponsible resolutions passed at the Calcutta Muslim Youth Conference amidst a brilliant array of patriotic Muslims who have assumed the roll of defenders of the faith needs no comment from me. The resolutions speaks for themselves.

How long are we going to carry on like this? Are we going to realise the tremendous responsibility that rests upon the Mussalmans of India? If, instead of abusing their co-religionists and breaking up their meetings, the separatists would only take the trouble of pointing out their difficulties much of the trouble would come to an end. There has been much abuse but very little reasoning in the separatist camp.

While I deplore the conduct of the separatist Muslims and maintain that it is wholly against the true spirit of Islam, I can not exonerate the Mahasabha for much of our difficulties. The Hindus are a majority community. If they mean well and desire to serve the great cause let them come forward and declare to the world by their utterances and acts that they are capable of defending the interests of the minorities. I assure my Hindu brothers that the policy of throwing a cloak over the aggressive tendency of some of their co-religionists or observing mute silence will do their community incalculable harm. No leader ought to be afraid of or connive at the misdeeds of his own community. The whole theory of constitutional progress and parliamentary system would be ruined if fair criticism were to be withheld. To rejoice at the notion of having established unity within one's own community of indifference or deliberate silence is to deceive one's own self and to jeopardise the larger interest of India.

I believe it is time that the Congress should taken up the Hindu-Muslim question and invite the leaders of the minorities. Such "wire pulling" as is going on at present must cease in the best interest of India. A great misunderstanding—due to our past communal propaganda—prevails among the ignorant masses regarding Hindu—Muslim relations. I suggest that joint deputations of Hindus and Muslims should visit the villages assuring the people that unity is essential to our prosperity and to achieve Swaraj for India. It is for us Hindus and Muslims to evolve a formula suitable to both the communities and above all based upon justice, and fair-play.—Yours, etc.,

W. MAHMUDULLAH
Barrister-At-Law.
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BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

—:o:—

B. P. C. C. COUNCIL MEETING

An urgent meeting of the Council of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee will be held to-day (Wednesday), at 6 p.m., at the Congress House.

TO-DAY'S INDIAN RADIO PROGRAMME

1-45 p.m.—Gramophone Records.

7-0 p.m.—Light music by S. B. Newreker.

KARMA.

A free public lecture on this subject followed by Questions and Answers will be delivered this (Wednesday) evening, at 6 o'clock in the Hall of The United Lodge of Theosophists, 51, Esplanade Road.

BAND AT ESPLANADE BAND-STAND.

The Band of the 1st Bn. The Great Indian Peninsula Rly. Regiment A. F. (I) will play at the Esplanade Band-Stand on Thursday (4th inst), at 6 p.m. (Weather permitting).

A WIDOW RE-MARRIAGE.

Under the auspices of the Bombay Presidency Social Reform Association a widow re-marriage was celebrated on Friday last at the residence of Mr. Bhagwandas Madhawdas at Chaupatty according to Hindu Shastric rites. The bride and the bridegroom belong to the Daksani Brahmin community.

In Aid Of "Al-Ameen"

—:o:—

Variety Entertainment Tomorrow

In aid of Nationalist Muslim Paper "Al-Ameen", Edited by Sit. Abdul Rehman of Calicut, a Grand Variety Concert will be held at Jinnah Hall, Bombay, to-morrow (Thursday), at 6 p.m.

The programme will include:—1. Garba dance by Deccani Ladies; 2. Indian Dance by Balnatya Devta Miss Vijya Kumari; 3. Konkan Music by Radio Star Mrs. Girjabai Bandvakar; 4. Physical Feats; 5. Indian Orchestra; 6. Magic Shows. 7. Harmonium and Fiddle shows; 8. Mimjories and other items.

TENANT OWNERSHIP HOUSING.

A lecture will be delivered by Mr. Narayan Rao Kulkarni, in the Kanara Saraswat Hall, to-day (Wednesday), at 5-30 p.m. on the advantages of "Ownership" Housing.

THEOSOPHICAL SOCIETY'S PUBLIC LECTURES.

Under the joint auspices of the Bombay and Suburban Theosophical Lodge the following lectures will be delivered at the Theosophical Hall at 6-30 p.m., (S. T.), by Bro. Ernest Wood, the Recording Secretary Adyar, Madras

Wednesday, June 3rd, "Pleasure, Pain and Happiness"; Thursday, June 4th, "The Greatness of Life"; Friday, June 5th, "The Three Raja Yogas"; Saturday, June 6th, "The Human Life Cycles".

MUSLIM YOUTH CONFERENCE

Advice To Have Rational Outlook

The All-India Muslim Youth Conference met on Tuesday night at Chota Kagrastan under the presidentship of Mr. N. Y. Noori.

The Urdu address of Mr. S. K. Nabiullah, the Chairman of the Reception Committee was read by Maulana Mohamed Irian. The president reviewed at length the Hindu and Muslim point of view of Indian politics and advised Muslim youths to stand for complete independence and no safeguards. He appealed to them to support the Swadeshi movement and to chalk out a programme for social and economic uplift of the community.

HAVE A RATIONAL OUTLOOK.

The president Mr. N. Y. Noori in his address exhorted Muslim youths to have rational and honest faith in their religion, to spread mass education to establish unity in their ranks and to be organised and disciplined. He also wanted Muslim youths to stand for complete independence of their country and added that if they did not do so they would be betraying their whole past.

The Conference accepted six resolutions (1) mourning the death of Maulana Mohamed Ali, (2) condemning the excesses of Hindus at Benares and Cawnpore, (3) supporting the resolutions of the All-India Muslim Conference of Delhi with special stress on separate electorates, (4) condemning Forward policy of the Government on the Frontier and calling upon them to withdraw forces from the Khajuri plain, (5) appealing to Muslims youths to organise branches of Muslim youth leagues all over the country and (6) denouncing the atheistic tendency among the youths of the world and advising Muslim youths to obey the commands of their religion.

VETERAN PARSI JOURNALIST DEAD

We regret to announce the death of Mr. Meherjibhoy Pallonji Madon, the veteran Parsi journalist, which took place yesterday (Tuesday). Mr. Madon who was about 70 years old at the time of his death, passed his whole life in journalism and linked up to the best tradition of that noble profession.

L. C. P. S EXAM RESULTS

Out of 199 candidates who appeared at the Final L.C.P.S. Examination held last month the following 81 have passed:—

Nandlal Premchand Ajmera (H.S.); Azizahmed Wazirmuhammad (I); Vinayak Madhav Bhulkar (N.M.C.) Apanappa Virupakshappa Banakar (P); Bankimlal Bishweshwar Banerji (N.M.C.); Ramchandra Venkatesh Bapat (N.M.C.) Kantilal Rasiklal Baxi (A); Ramgopal Mohanlal Bert (H.S.); Bhikhubhai Rajaram Bhat (A); Anna Nana Bidkar (P); Manek Nasarvanji Bilimoria (N.M.C.); Homi Ardeshir Bonesetter (N.M.C.); Natvarlal Shankarlal Buch (H.S.); William Arthur Cecil (M); Daniel William Chakram (M), Kashinath Balkrishna Chandavar (N.M.C.); Dalsukhram Gaurishankar Dave (A); Chandrashankar Ratishankar Desai (A); Magaulal Ranchhodji Desai (A); Waman Ramchandra Deshmukh (P); Gangadhar Raghunath Dhabu (N.M.S.); Navioohandra Shankarlal Doctor (A); Kantilal Mansukhlal Doshi (A); Hariprasad Mansukhram Dwivedi (A); Samual Daniel Edwards (M); Shankar Balaram Ghatugde (P); William Gnanaseelan (M); Krishnarao Pandurang Gopujkar (P); Divakar Prataprao Gorde (M); Reshpal Topandas Guglani (N.M.C.); Gurmukhsingh Jivansingh (I); Philip James (M); Hari Sadashiv Joshi (P); Narayan Vinayak Joshi (N.M.C.); Trambaklal Jatashankar Joshi (A); Babu Narayan Kale (G.M.C.); Shankar Krishna Kulkarni (P); Sumatibai Vasudevrao Kurlekar (Miss) (P); Kamala Dattatraya Likhite (Miss) (P); Grace Sarah James Londhay (Miss) (P) P. Lourdes (L.M.P. Madras); Pralhad Sadashiv Mahajan (N.M.C.); Hiramani Jugaldas Mahant (Miss) (A); Devendra Ranchhodrai Majmundar (N.M.C.); Sita Narayan Mandrekar (Miss) (P); Mahadev Krishna Marathe (P); Ophelia Elizabeta Mascarenhas (Miss) (P); Narottam Itchharma Megha (A); Sadashankar Chhabildas Mehta (A); Franz Xavier Morenas (P); Gulab Vishnu Nerurkar (Miss) (P); Gunavati Immanuel Nimbalkar (Miss) (P); Lily N. Nowroji (Miss) (P); Dhundiraj Krishnaro Pandit (P); Shridhar Kashinath Pandit (M); Bhaishankar Harjiwan Pandya (H.S.); Nanalal Vithalbhai Pandya (A); Chugomal Dhanrajmal Panjabi (H.S.); Ghanashyam Janardhan Paranjpe (P); Kashinath Ramchandra Paranjpe (P); Laxmichand Nanchand Parekh (A); Trikamlal Ramjibhai Patel (A); Dattatraya Mahadev Patwardhan (P); Kashinath Keshav Pendse (P); Ganesh Krishna Phatak (P); Premanand Kalyan Rahator (P); Shikarpur Raghavachar Rangaswamy (N.M.C.); Udaysingh Roy (M); Raghbirsingh Sundarsingh Sabhikhi (H.S.); Devraj Mulraj Sapra (H.S.); Chimanlal Dayabhai Shah (N.M.C.); Mahipatlal Maneklal Shah (A); Madhav Vaman Shanbhag (N.M.C.); Akku Govind Shirkhande (Miss) (P); Bharat Prabhakar Sohoni (A); Prabhu Dayal Sukhnandan (M); Koshi Puthuparampil Thomas (M); Popatlal Dungarshi Vora; (A); Nandlal Mulshankar Vyas (A); Sakharam Gangadhar Walimbe (P); Tulshidas Purshottam Mehta (G.M.C.).

Major General Jennings Prize in General Proficiency has been awarded to Sadashankar Chhabildas Mehta of Behramji Jijibhai Medical School, Ahmedabad.

EXECUTION OF BISWAS STAYED

CALCUTTA, June 1.

The execution of Ramkrishna Biswas convicted in the Chandpur Inspector Murder case has been stayed till July 11 in view of appeal to the Privy Council.—A.P.

STOP PRESS

LONDON, June 2.

No peerages are bestowed in the King's birthday honours. Two new Privy Councillorships are conferred, namely on the Earl of Athlone, who is Queen Mary's brother and was lately Governor-General of South Africa, and Sir William Jowitt, Attorney-General. The four new Baronets include Sir Edward Elgar, famous composer and Sir Herbert Gibson, for services in connexion with the British Empire Trade Exhibition at Buenos Aires. Among the twenty-five new Knights is the veteran Labour leader Ben Turner. Order of Merit is conferred on Sir William Bragg for services for advancement of science.—Reuter.

TWO NEW KNIGHTS FOR BOMBAY

—:o:—

Justice Madgaonkar & Hon Pradhan

FINANCE MINISTER & BOMBAY POLICE CHIEF ALSO IN THE HONOURS LIST

SIMLA, June 2.

The following King's birthday honours are gazetted:—

K. C. S. I.

The Hon. Sir George Schuster, Member of the Governor-General's Executive Council.

C. S. I.

Hon. Mr. W. D. R. Prentice, Civil Service, Member of Executive Council, Bengal, Mr. C. W. E. Cotton, Civil Service, Chief Secretary, Madras Government; Raja Padam Singh Raja of Bashahr, Simla Hill States, Punjab; Mr. L. M. Stubbs, Civil Service, Commissioner, Rohilkhand Division; Mr. G. Cunningham, lately Private Secretary to Viceroy; Colonel (Temporary Brigadier) W. H. Evans, Secretary in Public Works Department to A. G. G. and Chief Commissioner, Baluchistan.

ADDITIONAL COMPANIONS.

Mr. H. W. Emerson, Civil Service, Secretary, Home Department, Government of India; Mr. G. S. Wilson, Indian Police Service, Commissioner of Police, Bombay.

G. C. I. E.

Captain His Highness Nawab of Bahawalpur, Punjab States; Col. His Highness Maharaja of Rutlam, Central India.

K. C. I. E.

The Hon. L. W. Reynolds, Agent to Governor-General in Rajputana; Hon. Mr. J. D. Sifton, Civil Service, Member of Executive Council, Bihar.

C. I. E.

Mr. A. W. W. Mackie, Civil Service, Acting Commissioner, Central Division, Bombay Presidency; Mr. A. C. Badenoch, Civil Service, lately Director of Railway Audit; Khan Bahadur Nawab Muzaffar Khan, Director, Information Bureau, Punjab, Mr. H. R. Pate; Civil Service, Revenue Secretary, Madras Government; Mr. Andrew Mokerral, Dirctor of Agriculture, Burma; Mr. C. A. Malcolm, Chief Conservator of Forests, Central Provinces; Lt.-Col. F. C. Shelmerdine, lately Director of Civil Aviation; Mr. J. A. Thorne, Civil Service, Collector and District Magistrate, Madras; Mr. Alexander Monro, Civil Service, Deputy Commissioner, Lucknow; Mr. P. C. Bamford, Indian Police Service, Deputy Director of Intelligence Bureau, Government of India; Lt-Col. F. C. Temle, Administrator of Tata Iron and Steel Company, Jamshedpur; Lt-Col. H. C. Corbett, Tea Planter, Assam; Mr. Shankar Rau; Budget Officer, Finance Department, Government of India; Mr. J. A. Pope, Civil Service, Excise Commissioner, Indore; Captain H. A. B. Digby-Beste, Superintendent "Dufferin" Training Ship, Bombay, Mr. H. B. Wetherell, Inspector of Schools, U. P., Mr. W. S. Fraser, Locomotive Superintendent, B. B. and C. I. Rly., Ajmer-Merwara; C. G. Chenevix-Trench, Civil Service (retired), Settlement Commissioner, Merwar State, Rajputana; Mr. L. C. Coleman, Director of Agriculture; Mysore State; Rai Bahadur P. C. Bose, pleader, Jubbulpore; Amir Sheikh Mahmadbhai Abdullabhai, Dewan Junagadh State; U. Z. W. Pe, Inspector of Schools of Burma; Mr. A. R. Loishman, Manager, James Finlay and Co., Chittagong; Muhammad Yamin Khan, Barrister, United Provinces; Charu Chandra Biswas, High Court Vakil, Calcutta.

ADDITIONAL COMPANIONS.

Mr. J. T. Donovan, Civil Service, Magistrate and Collector, Bakaganj, Bengal; Mr. H. R. Gould, Civil Service, Collector and District Magistrate, Poona; Mr. J. F. Hall, Civil Service, Collector and District Magistrate, Madras; Mr. S. T. Hollins, Police Service, Deputy Inspector General of Police, United Provinces; Mr. C. T. Brett, Police Service, Deputy Inspector General of Police, Bihar and Orissa; Mr. B. C. A. Lawther, Deputy Inspector General of Police, Northwest Frontier Province; Mr. A. C. J. Bailey, Officiating Deputy Inspector General of Police, Southern Range, Belgaum and Mr. W. N. P. Jenkin Superintendentent of Police, Punjab.

NEW KNIGHTS.

KNIGHTHOOD has been conferred upon Hon. Mr. G. P. Pradhan, Member of Executive Council, Bombay; Hon. Justice William Carr, Civil Service, Puisne Judge, Rangoon, Hon. Justice G. D. Madgaonkar, Civil Service, Puisne Judge Bombay High Court; Justice E. H. Wallace, Civil Service, Puisne Judge, Madras High Court; Mr. Ernest Burdon, Civil Service, Auditor-General in India; Mr. H. A. Sams, Civil Service, Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs; Mr. Nripendra Nath Sardar, Advocate-General, Bengal; Mr. R. J. Sherwood Dodd, Inspector-General of Police, United Provinces; Mr. T. E. T. Upton, Solicitor to Government of India, Brevet Colonel Samuel Richard Christophers, Director Central Research Institute, Kasauli; Lt-Col. H. A. J. Gidney, M.L.A. Indian Medical Service (retired); Brevet Major Sardar Wazirzada Hussamuddin Bahadur Indian Army of Peshawar; Mr. William Robinson, Secretary, Finance Department, India Office London; Mr. W. L. Travers, Manager Baradighi Tea Estate Jalpaiguri; Moulvi Muhammad Yakub, M.L.A., Pleader, Moradabad; Chaudhuri Chajju Ram land-owner and jute merchant, Hissar District, Punjab; Mr. Abdulla Suhrawardy, M.L.A., Vice-Chancellor, Calcutta University, Bengal; and Mr. S. Radhakrishnan, Professor of Philosophy, Calcutta University.

D.B.E.

Her Highness ; Maharani of Dhar, President, Council of Minority, Dhar State, Central India.

C.B.E. (Civil Division.)

Major J. W. Thomson-Glover, Political Agent, Dir Swat and Chitral; Mr. U. N. Sen of Associated Press of India.

O.B.E. (Civil Division.)

Khan Bahadur Haji Amirali Laloni, President, Larkana Municipality, Mr. E. M. Atkinson, Tutor and Guardian to Raja of Faridkot; Captain R. B. Burnett, Secretary to A. G. G. Baluchistan; Khan Bahadur Shamsuddin Haidar, District Magistrate and Collector, Bihar and Orissa; Mr. Robert Hume, District Superintendent of Police Madras; Khan Bahadur Khan Hamidullah Khan, Superintendent of Police, Punjab; Major R. S. Moberly, G. I. P. Rly. Regiment, Auxiliary Force, Bombay.

KAISER-I-HIND GOLD MEDAL.

Kaiser-i-Hind Medal, (First Class) is awarded to.—

Miss G. Beckett, Chief Lady Superintendent, Lady Minto Indian Nursing Association; Mrs. Chitty Aurdey, Hony. General Secretary, All-India Girl Guides Association (on leave); Miss R. E. Howard, Principal, Sarah Tucker College for Girls, Palmacottah, Madras, Sister L. E. M. Hudson, Superintendent, St. Michaels English High School, Maymyo; Miss Hilda Keane, Medical Superintendent, Victoria Zenana Hospital, Delhi; Her Highness Dowager Maharani of Ajaigarh, Central India; Miss A. Woodard, Doctor in charge, American Presbyterian Memorial Hospital, Fatehgarh; Mr Ian Ross Anderson, Medical Officer in charge of Kelna Mission Hospital of United Scottish Churches Mission, Bengal; Rai Bahadur Captain Ram Rakha Mal Bhandari, Bar-at-Law Hony. Secretary, St. John Ambulance Association, Punjab Centre; Mr. H. H. Strutton, lately Acting Criminal Tribes Settlement Officer, Bombay.

Kaiser-i-Hind Medal, First Class awarded to Mr. H. T. Holland, Church Mission Society, Queta.

Shamis-Ul-Ulema is conferred upon Maulana Saiyid Wasiuddin, Assistant Maulvi, Calcula Madrassah.

Mahamahopadhyaya is conferred upon Pandit Chandra Kishore Nyayaratna Shahpur Kemalagar, Tippera, Bengal.

Aghamahapandita, as personal distinction, is conferred upon U. Sanda Wara of Sugon Monastery, Kyaukse, Burma; U. Bindriya, presiding Pongyi of Thanabitakari Sathin Taik Wakema, Burma.

INDIAN HONOURS LIST.

SIMLA, June 2.

The Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer the title of Dewan Bahadur as a personal distinction upon Rao Bahadur Avichi Chettiyar Palaniappa Chettiar Chidambaram Chettiar, Banker, Karaikudi, Ramnad District, Madras Presidency; Rao Bahadur Ramaraju Mannaru Krishna Rao Pantula Garu, Government Pleader and Public Prosecutor, Guntur, Madras Presidency; Rao Bahadur Sankaram Chettiyar Ellappa Chettiar, M.L.C., President, Salem District Board, Madras Presidency; Rao Bahadur Piraviperumal Pillai Nellaiyappa Pillai, Honoraty Secretary, Discharged Prisoners Aid Society, Tinnevelly; Narmadashankar Devshankar Mehta, B.A., late Officiating Commissioner, Bombay Municipality and late Chief Officer Ahmedabad Municipality; Rao Sahib Pandit Dharma Nagain, B. A., Barrister-at-Law, Senior Minister, Mewar State, Rajputana; Rajasevasakta Kalkunte Ramadhyani Seshachar, Chief Engineer, Krishnarajasagara Works, and Secretary to the Government Mysore, Krishnarajasagara and Electrical Works, Mysore; Rao Bahadur Khanderao Nadkar, Dewan and Vice-President Council of Administration, Dhar State, Central India; Rao Bahadur Trichur Shangumani Pattar Narayana Ayyar Avargal, M.A., B.L., Dewan (Retired) Cochin, Madras States; and Rao Bahadur Bulakhidas Bapuji Trivedi, Honorary Magistrate, Ahmedabad.

KHAN BAHADUR

Abdul Kadir Sarfraz Shaikh, Professor of Persian, Deccan College, Poona, Khan Sahib Kaim Khan Nur Mahomed Shaikh, Zamindar, Taluka Kambar, Larkana District, Khan Sahib Zaman Shah Mahbub Shah Hashimi, Officiating District Superintendent of Police, Panch Mahals, Khan Sahib Dossabhoy Hormusji Bhiwandiwala, Landlord, Bombay; Ismail Kalumal Desai, Temporary Deputy Superintendent of Police, Surat District, Khan Sahib Ali Murad Khan Walad Khan Bahadur Abdul Khair Khan Dharejo, Zamindar, Sukkur District, Nadirshai Dadabhai Shroj, Temporary Deputy Superintendent of Police, Surat District.

Captain Sorabjee Rustomjee Mody, Auxiliary Force (India) of Messrs. F. K. Mody and Sons, Bombay; Mahomed Sanaullah M. Sc., F.C.S., Archaeological Chemist in India.—A.P.

BOMBAY KHAN SAHIBS

Wadero Rahmat Khan Talad Said Khan Gabol Zamindar, Mirpur Mathelo Sukkur District, Imamkhan Chotekhan Pathan, Deputy Manager, Janor Estate, Broach, Kaikobad Pirozshah Anklesaria, Sub-Inspector of Police, Ahmedabad District, Dost Mahomed Khan, Inspector, Bombay City Police, Badi-uz-Zaman Habibuddin Qazi, M.A., Superintendent, Reformatory School, Yervada, Jehangir Pestonji Messaman, District Government Pleader and Public Prosecutor, Poona; Sardar Abdul Rahim Khan Walad Khan Bahadur Sardar Hazar Khan Khoso Zamindar Jacobabad; Framroz Hormusji Anklesaria, Subordinate Medical Service, Port Health Office, Bombay; Faiz Mahomed Nathakhan, Supervisor of works, Karachi Port Trust, Suleman Kalubhai Desai Mamlatdar of Bulsar now acting Additional City Magistrate, Ahmedabad; Jehangir Edalji Laher, Sales Agent, Bombay Cycle and Motor Company Limited, Bombay; Haji Ahmed Kasam, President Karad Municipality, Satara District, Amir Kahim Mahomed Inspector of Police, Headquarters, Ahmedabad District.

BOMBAY'S RAO BAHADURS.

Mohanji Narayanji Desai, Inspector, Bombay City Police, Criminal Investigation Department, Bombay, Lilaram Gidumal Bhojwani, Head Master, N. J. High School, Karachi, Krishnaji Gururao Kalghatgi, District Deputy Collector (retired) now Diwan, Savanur State, Rai Sahib Vithal Narsappa Jakkal, proprietor, Gulapaur "Samachar" press, Tahiram Dharamdas Vaswani, Deputy Superintendent of Police, Karachi.

VICEROY'S GREETINGS TO KING

SIMLA, June 2.

The following telegram has been sent to the King by H. E. the Viceroy:—

"On behalf of the Princes and people of India I send Your Majesties our most loyal and respectful greetings on this auspicious day. We pray that Your Majesty may long be spared to reign over us."—A.P.

MORE LUCKY WINNERS

Confection And Sexagenarian.

LONDON, June 1.

One of Doctor Dolittle tickets in Calcutta Sweep is drawn by Geoffrey Varty, owner of a confectionery business in Penrith. He has sold half of it for £4000.

The holder of one of Pomme D' Api tickets is W. H. Fowlie, sexagenarian station master of Solihull, near Birmingham.

Half shares in two Irish Sweep Cameronian tickets have changed hands at £340 each.

Scratching of Carmelus and Spanish Main leaves 29 possible runners of which Link Boy and Primitif are doubtful starters.

Bulawayo.—T. A. Clarke of Model Dairy, Gwelo, has drawn Abbots Worthy in Calcutta Sweep.—Reuter.

Frank Stiebel has drawn Goyescas

Durban.—Local business may in Calcutta Sweep.

ALTERATIONS IN DERBY PROBABLES.

LONDON, June 2

Following are the alterations to the list of Derby probables issued on 28th May:

Joe Canty will ride "Abbotts Worthy", Carslake will ride "Apperley' and Weston will ride "Estate Duty."

"Carmelus," 'Elexir' "Link Foy", "Foker Das" and "Spanish Main" have been scratched.

The field now consists of 27 horses.—Reuter.

IRISH SWEEPSTAKE

—:o:—

Lucky Drawers From India

LONDON, June 2.

When the draw in the Irish Hospitals Derby Sweep was continued to-day, among the lucky to draw prizes of hundred sterling each were Captain D. A. Brett, Roshanara Club, Delhi and Kashi Viswanath, Somawarpet, Kolhapur City.—Reuter.

CONGRESS PRESIDENT HITS BACK CRITICS

(Continued from page 1.)

is as great as any where else, and yet the major portion of the land revenue has been collected. It has in some cases been collected by coercive processes, which should have been against the Truce terms. I am glad to note that inspite of this the Congress workers have been advising the peasants to keep to their part of the Truce. I congratulate your province on the contribution my sisters have made during the struggle.

I learn with gratification that you have suspended all forms of aggressive action—whether in the picketing of foreign cloth shops or liquor shops. In so far as the two are peaceful they are completely protected by the truce terms, they were conceived before the war and are permanent as social and economic measures. They are items of our programme of self-reliance and self-purification and they cannot be abandoned or suspended under any circumstances. But we have to eschew all forms of activities which partook of the nature of retaliation. Under this I repeat the boycott of foreign cloth does not come. I know that a desperate attempt is being made at the present moment to put such an interpretation on this part of our programme, and the cry of breach of peace has been raised in interested quarters. Increasing unemployment in Lancashire, has embittered certain sections of the British public, and a regular campaign has been set on foot for getting the boycott lifted. I am not here thinking of the mischievous propaganda of men like Mr. Villiers who have unblushingly threatened to use force and with brutal frankness spoken of dividing us and setting the Mussalmans against the Hindus. I prophesy that Mr. Villiers will be deeply disappointed. But I am thinking here of that section of the British public who have nothing to do with the Policy of 'Divide and Rule,' but who are deeply agitated over the question of increasing unemployment that stares them in the face. I earnestly ask them to be think themselves of the millions upon millions of unemployment in India, and suggest a solution better than that contained in our Khadi programme. The problem before England may for the moment seem difficult, but without a complete boycott of foreign cloth the problem before India is unsuperable.

KHADI, GREAT SAVIOUR OF POOR UNEMPLOYED

The pity is that we ourselves are still far from a clear realisation of this fact. We have had an ocular demonstration of the fact that there is no greater saviour of the poor unemployed than Khadi. And yet we have had to expend our energies on picketing foreign cloth shops. If only the consumers knew there would be no need for picketing, and if the foreign cloth dealers recall what sufferings their own countrymen and women have gone through by undertaking the picketing they would not persist in the trade.

Whenever one goes the stock arugment of the cloth dealer is that he would like to dispose of the stock on hand and that he would import no fresh stocks. If it is really so, let him avail himself of the offer made by the Committee for the disposal of foreign cloth which is now registered and will soon be functioning.

This brings me to the most important resolution adopted by the Karachi Congress, viz., the resolution containing the declaration of rights. It is a unique resolution in more senses than one. It presents not only the fundamental rights, but the fundamental duties of an Indian citizen under Swaraj. It emphasises the fact that our Swaraj will be predominately the poor man's Swaraj. But let us be clear that a mere recitation of these rights and duties will not bring Swaraj. Such a statement represents only a definite mental attitude; but the necessary cleansing and purifying will have to be done.

RELIGIOUS TOLERATION.

Among other things we have mentioned in this declaration is religious toleration. Let us not forget that that Cawnpore was being enacted when we were passing this resolution at Karachi. How shall we deserve Swaraj with our hands red with the blood of our brethren, and with our hearts thirsting for more?

We complain of the enormous drink revenue and fret and fume at the number of unlicensed drink-shops retailing these fiery liquids at all hours of the day and the night. But if we as Hindus and Mussalmans thought of the obligations imposed on us by our respective faiths no one would dare to place temptation in our way.

The Zemindar can materially help in the solution of the problem of rent and revenue by a reasonable reduction in his demand carried out at the expense of his privy purse and his daily expenses.

Again the Goddess of Swaraj will hesitate to cross the threshold of our temple when she finds that a vast number of our brethren, whom we choose to label 'Untouchables' cannot go within miles of it.

GRIM FOREBODINGS.

But my first and my last thing is to remind you of our pledge of truth and non-violence. There are forces appearing every where threaten to lead our bark astray, if not to destroy it altogether. If Swaraj is to be the Swaraj of which we had recently a foretaste in Karachi, it is bound to stink in our nostrils. Or if we have a mad scramble for Congress seats and Congress offices which carry no remuneration and no emoluments and for that purpose do not scruple to make impossible the working of our simple franchise, I can have nothing but grim forebodings of the coming Swaraj. Let us search our hearts. Let us be sure that in serving our Mother-land we are not false to the basic principle of our Swaraj, namely, Truth and Non-Violence to which we have pledged ourselves.

SALES OF TREASURY BILLS

—:o:—

Bombay, June 2.

Tenders for Rs. 2 crores of nine months, six months and three months Treasury Bills were opened on Tuesday, the 2nd June 1931. Total amounts offered were Rs. 24,75,000, Rs. 34,50,000 and Rs. 1,21,50,000 respectively. Tenders for nine months bills at Rs. 96-3-6 and above were accepted in full. Tenders for six months' bills at Rs. 97-8-6 and above were accepted in full. Lower tenders were rejected. Tenders for three months' bills at Rs. 98-9-0 and above were accepted in full. Lower tenders were rejected. The total amounts of accepted tenders for nine, six and three months' bills were Rs. 24,75,000, Rs. 34,25,000 and Rs. 1,17,00,000 respectively. The average rates of accepted tenders for nine, six and three months' bills were Rs. 5-0-6, Rs. 4-14-5 and Rs. 5-10-2 per annum respectively.

Intermediate nine, six and three months Treasury Bills will be issued from Thursday, the 4th June 1931 to Monday, the 8th June 1931 at Rs. 96-4-6, Rs. 97-9-6 and Rs. 98-10-0 per cent. respectively. Intermediate nine, six and three months Treasury Bills sold from the 26th May to 1st June 1931 amounted to Rs. 7,75,000; Rs. 45,00,000 and Rs. 2,53,00,000 respectively.

Tenders or nine months, six months and three months bills to the amount of Rs. 2 crores in the aggregate will be received on Tuesday, the 9th June 1931. Successful tenderers should make payment of the amount of accepted tenders on Friday, the 12th June 1931. Other conditions are as usual.

MOVE FOR GENERAL STRIKE OF MILL WORKERS

Conference Of Textile Workers To Be Held On 14th Inst.

Under the auspices of the Young Workers' League, a meeting of Bombay mill-workers was held at Lal-Baugh on Tuesday to lend support to the Conference of Textile Workers which is meeting on the 14th inst. in Bombay. Messrs. Desai, Khale, Pawar, Sardesai, and P. Ameneker, Philip Antone and Ranadive addressed the meeting. They stressed the necessity of such a Conference, in face of the "United offensive of the millowners against Bombay workers."

OWNERS' "OFFENSIVE"

Mr. B. T. Ranadive referred to the growing discontent among the Bombay mill-workers, as evidenced by the strikes in Madhoji Dharamsi Khatau Makanji and various other mills. He referred to the 50 per cent wage reduction in the Sassoon Mills, and the heavy campaign of retrenchment started by the owners. "The owner, he said "are planning a still bigger offensive against the working class by installing new machinery which will create unemployment for 75 per cent of the hands in the weaving department."

The proposed Conference, he said, will consolidate the working class forces in Bombay, create confidence among the mill workers and immediately paru the way for a general strike which was the only effective reply to the attacks of the Bombay millowners.

Mr. Sardesai referred to the conditions of Sholapur workers and said that in Sholapur also the atmosphere was already prepared for a general strike of textile workers.

A resolution giving its support to the proposed Conference of Textile workers which was meeting on the 14th inst.

MAIL TRAIN DERAILED IN BURMA

RANGOON, June 2.

An accident occurred at about midnight to the mail train bound for Mandalay which left Rangoon last evening, at miles 115/11. The engine and three third class bogies were derailed due to the removal of rails. Foul play is suspected.—A.P.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE
WEDNESDAY, JUNE 3, 1931.

THE RETORT COURTEOUS

Left to himself, Mahatma Gandhi might not have noticed Shriyut Chimanlal Setalvad's peevish attacks on him. He has more important things to do and is temperamentally averse to needless talk and controversy. But pressed by a representative of the Associated Press to express his view on the Bombay Knight's statement, he could not help observing: "You embarrass me by asking questions on anything that Shriyut Chimanlal Setalvad says about me. His age and his greatness entitle him to make statements on insufficient data and yet absolve him from criticism from one like myself:" moreover he added, "whilst I am carrying on delicate negotiations, I may not be overcommunicative but I can make a general statement that I am not conscious of having done anything to endanger the settlement or in contravention of it." But then Shriyut Chimanlal's ideas of obligations to the Government under the settlement or apart from it are essentially different from Gandhiji's. Besides, a man of the "Conference method" can think and dream only of the Conference, while a man of action like Gandhiji has other responsibilities as well in his own country. Gandhiji has made it quite clear that "under given circumstances," which to a Congressman are obvious, he is not only willing but even anxious to attend the Round Table Conference. And if those circumstances permit his going to the Conference, he would "put forth the Congress demands with all the zeal and power he may have and fully participate in the proceedings and not be a mere spectator at the Round Table Conference." But it is possible that Shriyut Chimanlal cannot understand this talk of circumstances or conditions of joining the Conference. He has accepted the Conference unconditionally and would attend it in any circumstances. He would, however, not mind accepting the Britishers' conditions in the form of safeguards. Nor would he mind the Britishers' insistence on the safeguards being accepted as settled facts, rather than miss the Conference. That is the "Conference method." But if finally the Congress unsettles some or all of the facts, he or his publicity agents would, perhaps, say that all that was due to the Conference method which the Liberals accepted from the very beginning. With a few honourable exceptions the Round Tablers in general have not only contributed precious little to the real progress of the Conference but are even ignorant of the forces that really shape the policy of the Conference. They are not much unlike the proverbial fly that settles on a moving wheel and cries: "Lo! how I move the wheel"!

When Gandhiji was asked by the Associated Press representative if Shriyut Chimanlal's remark was true that his attitude was undergoing constant change, he patiently replied that he himself at any rate was not aware of having done such a thing. The fact is that to those who are wedded to co-operation with Government in any circumstances and to those who cannot or would not look beneath the surface to explain apparent inconsistencies Gandhiji's conditional co-operation must necessarily appear to be an enigma. Charitable in interpreting the actions of officialdom, Gandhiji says today with regard to the position in Bardoli that he has had a "happy" interview with the Collector and is hoping that "everything would be fixed up satisfactorily." But if that very Collector should at any time swerve from the letter or or spirit of the Delhi Settlement, Gandhiji would not fail to warn him to be careful. "He is changing again," Shriyut Chimanlal Setalvad would cry. For he does not know the true position in Gujarat. Yet, if he could leave his arm-chair a little and take the trouble of having some straight talks not merely with big officials but also with the brave patriotic peasants of Bardoli, he would know something more about the right time for honourable co-operation and also the right time for honourable non-co-operation. The Conference method by itself may be much simpler, but it will only lead to more conferences and yet more conferences.

INSULT TO INDIA

—:o:—

Our Geneva correspondent in a message which we published yesterday draws attention to the scandalous assault on Indian self-respect in the nomination of a non-Indian, Mr. Tarlton, on a committee, on behalf of eleven Indian organisations, including the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce. An "emphatic and well-reasoned" protest, he says, has already been lodged, pointing out the non-national unrepresentative character of this appointment. The nomination is rightly considered by Indian interests as a duplication of representation at Geneva of British interests by the back door. This back-door intrigue is only possible because the bureaucratic machinery of the Government of India is able to flout not only the expressed wishes of the Indian Legislature but the Leagues decisions on previous protests. The anomalous and humiliating position that India occupies at international gatherings is clearly demonstrated in this successful "coup," to push a non-Indian on a Committee, "to represent" Indian organisations. Mr. Walchand Hirachand secured election as Vice-Chairman of the Employers' group, and so unpleasant has been the shock of this appointment to certain interests operating from London that we are told the election is considered 'unprecedented for Overseas representatives". Those interests would, of course, like to manoeuvre in such a way that India was always given the back place at the League and non-Indians shoved in on committees "to represent" her, particularly when the questions under discussion affect her economic interests. But we hope the protest already lodged will make the delegates from other countries see through this camouflage.

TRANQUILITY THROUGH COERCION

—:o:—

Sidky Pasha, Egypt's third-rate Mussolini, says that his country is "completely calm". It is the calmness of coercion. A Cairo message states that soldiers and police have been distributed throughout the country in preparation for the second degree (the final stage) of the elections for the Lower House which were to be held on Monday. This imposing array of martial might may cow down some voters and may prevent demonstrations and enable the hangers-on of the Sidky Party to shepherd into the polling booths a number of felaheen. But the country as a whole has boycotted the electoral farce and Sidky Pasha and his satellites know it. What a farce it is can be realised from the laudatory notices of the Sidky regime in the British Imperialist Press. That great friend of democracy, Major Polson Norman, who specializes in ridiculing the aspirations towards self-rule of Eastern peoples certifies the onslaught on a truly democratic electoral system which Sidky Pasha recently perpetrated by securing a change in the Electoral Law by Royal Ukase, as good and healthy for Egypt because "the present state of Egypt's political development does not warrant the use of a one-degree or direct system". It was this very direct system that the Wafd had introduced in 1924 when it was in power and we are not aware that the felaheen protested against the reform. In fact they welcomed it and kept the Wafd in political power. But the two-degree system helps the landed interests and the mercantile classes to flout a popular majority in any particular district and Sidky Pasha quickly went back to the rotten old ways.

MYSORE GOVERNMENT'S DUTY.

The shocking tragedy in Nuncy-iroog mine which took a toll of fifty-two lives about which so far only scrappy news is available from Oorgaum requires close investigation from the Government of Mysore. This is not the first time that labour in Kolar Gold mines has suffered from disasters like rock-bursts or "caving-in" but the latest tragedy is the most serious hitherto recorded and it is the duty of the Government of Mysore to appoint a committee of inquiry into the causes that led to such an appalling loss of life. Are the various devices to check fires and to make the working conditions of the miners as safe as possible, devices which are insisted upon in Britain, in actual operation in the mines? Is there any adequate inspecting agency to see that regulations regarding the operation of these devices are strictly enforced? These are matters which the committee of inquiry, we suggest, may usefully examine. It should certainly be possible to prevent the recurrence of such a tragedy if the mines are worked with the strictest enforcement of those safety devices which have made the miners' task less a hazard in the West.

Trifles.

—:o:—

I have great respect for my Anglo-Indian confreres who always make a point of giving good men the publicity that they so eminently deserves, Mr. A. H. Ghaznavi, the great Bengal leader, is one of them. And he has, I need hardly say, got it.

* * * * *

It appears in the "Civil and Military Gazette" via, of course, the Simla Correspondent. You may object that you have heard a good deal about Mr. Ghaznavi before. You have,

And you have'nt.

* * * * *

For instance, you have heard nothing about him on the subject of Lord Irwin.

True, while Lord Irwin was in India Mr. Ghaznavi was all "love-obey-and—honour" even to the extent of Secretarying the Irwin Memorial Fund. And you know it.

* * * * *

But that was long ago. "Times" have changed. The change has brought disillusionment. And disillusionment has shattered romance.

Mr Ghaznavi has just discovered that the Truce is really an angel of destruction.

* * * * *

Deploring the weakened morale of the police and Magistracy at Cawnpore Mr. Ghaznavi asks through the "C. and M. Gazette" "does not a share of the blame lie also at the door of Government when the representative of His Majesty the King, who is specially charged with the duty of maintaining law and order in the country, instead of sternly and relentlessly repressing all breaches of the law makes a truce with the instigator and architect of the policy of lawlessness?"

* * * * *

This, as you agree, is much too mild a sentence. But I am glad to say that this is not all. Mr. Ghaznavi arranged that Lord Irwin should be adequately punished for leaving India.

He has appealed to posterity.

* * * * *

For "History will judge of the Irwin-Gandhi pact in the light of the forces of disorder it has unloosed, not in the glamour of halleluja which sentimental people have so loudly sung about it".

* * * * *

Lord Willingdon had better take a lesson, otherwise—as soon as his Excellency leaves these shores—Mr. (then, I hope, Sir A. H.) Ghaznavi may again begin to hear "the glamour" of loud hallelujas.

* * * * *

The U. P. Legislative Council which was to meet on June 22 at Nainital has been postponed till sometime in July. "Financial considerations are said to be at the bottom of this move which is calculated to result in a saving of about Rs. 40,000".

* * * * *

There was, of course, an alternative, involving a couple of lakhs of rupees, to the suspension of the Legislature as an economy move. But its very idea is fantastic if not outrageous. For, no one except with a perverted mentality can seriously suggest that the "Governor" should go without 50 per cent of his monthly honorarium and the "—in—Council" to forego a couple of thousands out of their salaries. It would be most ruinous and revolutionary.

* * * * *

Poor Jawaharlal! He, perhaps, means well. But there is do doubt about the fact that when he opens his mouth he unvariably says silly things.

And I am sorry to learn that "he has been talking again".

* * * * *

He has been comparing the Round Table Conference discussions with the Gandhi-Irwin talks, and suggesting that Gandhiji was more successful than R.T.C "delegates" because of the sanction behind him.

* * * * *

This would in itself be too bad. But he went on actually "to urge the development of what he calls 'internal strength'", meaning thereby not "sanction"—emphatically no—but the growth of the Left Wing of the Congress and such other monstrosities.

Now, it is clear beyond doubt that he

(1) Should not have spoken and

(2) He should not have spoken silly and dangerous things.

What he ought to have said, if at all, was—but wait until I have consulted the next instalment of "Scrutator".

* * * *

Women are agitating for representation at the Round Table Conference. The British section of the Women's International League has cabled to Lord Willingdon supporting their claims.

This is all wrong. Personally I would advocate winning the sympathies of "Simla circles" by promising to demand separate Electorate. I am sure of successful results. At least of interesting developments.

THE NEW WORSHIP.

—:o:—

I never pray ..... I only realise
The heavy sorrow in my brother's eyes.
I do not think of God ..... I scarcely can
Find time enough to give to suffering man.
I never kneel in worship; I have known
Bread changed by holy worshippers to stone.
I am out to break all shrines upon the way
Since man is now the only prayer I pray.
O mystery of life! so huge, so broad!
Who dares to narrow you into a God!

H. CHATTOPADHYAYA.

(Written on 30th December 1930 in Nasik Road Central Prison.)

OUR LONDON LETTER.

—:o:—

LORD IRWIN DEPRECATES "STRONG GOVERNMENT"

(From Our Own Correspondent).
By Air Mail.

LONDON, May 22.

Lord Irwin was entertained to a luncheon at which he was the guest of honour on Friday, 15th of May, given by the British Indian Union at the Hyde Park Hotel, London. Lord Reading presided. Lord Irwin made his first considerable speech in this country on the political and economic situation in India. He deprecated the attempts of a certain section of English politicians who wanted to drive the Government to carrying out a ruthless policy in India. "Let us make no mistake about it" he said; "that vital purpose can never be achieved, however sincere may be the motives, by what is loosely called strong Government—that purpose can never be achieved alone by strong Government. That policy must, if it is to endure, rest upon agreement."

PROFESSION V. PRACTICE.

Referring to Lancashire and the boycott of foreign goods, Lord Irwin explained the fundamental principles of the agreement he reached with Mahatma Gandhi. He stated that when he left India discrimination was not practised against British goods as such. That, in his opinion, constituted the best test of all, of whether boycott was employed as an economic or as a political weapon. It was untrue he said to suggest that the so-called boycott of foreign cloth was solely or even mainly the cause of Lancashire's distress. Seventy or eighty per cent. of Lancashire's troubles, in the opinion of men who claim to know, came from the catastrophic slump in the Indian agricultural prices. Japanese competition was another important factor which had to be considered.

With regard to India's Fiscal Autonomy, Lord Irwin remarks, "to the Government of India the interests of India must always come first." How far this statement conforms with Lord Irwin's regime in India, I must leave your readers to judge. Wherever India has secured the slightest tariff protection for her industries, it has only been through the utmost pressure having been brought to bear on the Government of India, and with the greatest of difficulty. The principles of India's Fiscal Autonomy may be conceded once, twice or a hundred times by word of mouth or on paper; yet in practice the fact almost invariably meted out from the Government side to protective proposals bears a different testimony.

CHURCHILL'S OUTBURST.

Lord Irwin warned the British public against any attempt to go back on the surrender of constitutional powers ten years ago. That such a regressive step should have been referred to in his speech, clearly proves that Lord Irwin has taken recognition of the existence of undue influence in this direction on the Government of India and on the British Government from certain interested dishards both in India and England.

Mr. Churchill made a speech in quite a different strain to Lord Irwin, when on the same day he spoke at a dinner at the May Fair Hotel given by the 1900 Club. The general feeling in this country is that since Lord Rothermere has returned to the Conservative fold Mr. Churchill has noticed a chance for organising a left wing of his Party in the hope of leading it some day. It seems that the Indian curry and rice did not agree with him at the dinner and this wrath was wreaked on any and everything Indian. Here is a specimen from his speech ". . . . there was the declaration in favour of Dominion Status in India. Every one who had studied the problem knew that that was 'quite impossible in any time that they would see.'" It seems a sore spot with Mr. Churchill that the report of the Simon Commission, a cherished creation of his departed friend, should have been relegated to the waste paper basket. He deplored that the conclusions of the last Round Table Conference were far in advance of anything contemplated by the Simon Commission. In the Gandhi-Irwin agreement Mr. Churchill saw nothing but disaster and humiliation to this country. Such desperate thoughts and such a gloomy outlook on things hardly seem compatible with Mr. Churchill's full blown figure and rounded face. It is deplorable that Mr. Churchill's outward appearance belies his outlook on things, for one would expect nothing short of youthful buoyancy and cheerful optimism instead of sordid melancholiness.

Conservative Members in the House of Commons have insistently been pressing Mr. Wedgwood Benn to obtain an assurance from the Congress Delegates to the next Round Table Conference that they accept the safeguards formulated at the last Conference, before they are invited to attend the forthcoming session.

PETTY-MINDEDNESS.

British pride seems to be very much pricked by the privilege which was recently extended to Mahatma Gandhi and his associates to motor through Simla. It seems a pity that an assembly like the House of Commons with such severe pressure of work should waste its time on a petty issue which is absolutely outside its scope of discussion, and which is best left to the discretion of the authorities on the spot.

Lord Zetland read a paper on the 19th instant, to the East India Association on "The Round Table Conference and After." Mahatma Gandhi's work for India was deprecated, and no effort was spared to unearth and manufacture follies alleged to have been committed by Mahatma Gandhi during the course of his public career in India. The statements savoured very much of the "ex-Indian Official" type, whose arguments are not unfamiliar to us, and whose distorted mentality on Indian problems is the subject of ridicule all the world over.

SASTRI'S TRIBUTE TO GANDHIJI

In a lecture at Friends' House, London, on the 19th instant, Mr. Srinivasa Sastri paid a glowing tribute to Mahatma Gandhi's rare principles and integrity, and to his

(Continued on page 11.)

IN DEFENCE OF WOMEN.

—:o:—

FREEDOM IS NOT MERE REFORMISM

(BY AESTHETICUS.)

There is something crude and offensive about the discussion of certain details of feminine toilet apropos Hindu widows' social status of abject slavery to which pedaganders and pedageese love to contribute with their unmusical cackle.

SILLY.

One has to suffer I suppose, these crudenesses and allow one's fine feeling to be hurt especially as one is exposed to the plausible accusation of regression, of indifferentism and the implication of intellectual cowardice involved in wishing these high-souled moralists away. I protest. A lady from a place called Tungabhadra who is armed with the twin degree of B.A., B.T., has actually confounded "aesthetics" with some of the unspeakable indignities imposed on a whole class of persecuted pariahs, the Hindu widows: that appears to me to be the limit of such a silly discussion. Cannot these good people keep the reference to the Dravidian "caste-marks" out of it? Apart from the indelicacy of discussing details of personal toilet, it is nonsense to generalise about Hindu widows "en masse". Add to this the presumption of assuming the airs of law-givers of the attitude of patronage that these half-baked social-reformists display.

ILLOGICAL POSITION.

The position of this kind of social reformism is as illogical as it is untenable. The decadent social fabric worsted with ages of stagnation, cannot be darned. One can understand women's freedom as an ideal towards which all efforts at emancipation should be concentrated: but it admits of no sterile reformism. There are no longer women "en masse", only in individuals and in "strata" formed purely on a basis of economic and environmental status. The middle-class miss who reacts to all the susceptibilities of her class-consciousness while shouting the approved "cliches" of the political or "social-reform" "platform is in no better position than the half-educated spinsterly schoolmarm who imagines herself to be the last word in modern, ideal femininity. Where come in the masses of chattel slaves, the poor, exploited victims of economic necessity? How can they be emancipated unless the claims that keep them in damnable bondage and which the whole socio-economic system forges are broken and removed away?

THE WILL FOR FREEDOM.

The victims of slavery must develop the will for freedom if reform is to have any meaning at all. They must be left alone to discover their personality: the technique of freedom evolves itself out of the blind force of its dynamic being. Is not one horrified at women having to humiliate themselves by submitting to the test of standardised "aesthetics" discovered for them by some congenital idiot as though they were cattle? Better let them alone.

NOTES OF THE DAY

Premier on Gambling.

No decent-minded person will fail to endorse heartily Mr. Ramsay MacDonald's protest against the "Sweepstake Craze." Every form of gambling is reprehensible for the simple reason that for every win there are ninety-nine ruins. The Premier is also right when he emphasises the monstrosity involved in spending millions of pounds "especially at a time like the present." The economic crisis is so acute that in England, there are about 3 million unemployed living on, or rather avoiding death from starvation through charity and State-help. And, yet the very classes that protest against a much-needed relief—with callous impudence they call it the "Dole"—on grounds of financial stringency have enough money to waste on gambling. Nothing exposes the Individualist Hypocrisy better!

Record Of Trusteeship.

But, while we appreciate Mr. MacDonald's denunciation of "this Sweepstake craze" especially in the present circumstance of acute economic distress, we cannot help being reminded of conditions in India—special conditions that in India are almost general. Unemployment has created, as it must have, a National crisis in England. Every political party is directing its energies, whether in right earnest or not, to solving the "grave problem." The State and the Government are on trial because 3 million men, women and children are without the means to live decent lives. In India, there are over two hundred million men, women and children who go without a square meal a day. This is nothing new. What is known in England as the "crisis" has been in existence in India for long years. As Professor Gilbert Slater says in the "Manchester Guardian": "There is always in India far more unemployment than there is with us at its worst." "And," continues Professor Slater, "there is no dole and no Poor Law." This simple confession is a significant commentary on the general record of India's "Trustees" who are never ashamed of professing deep sympathy for the masses, or, indeed, of claiming it as their sole "raison d' etre."

Free Association.

In his opening speech at the Budget Session of the Mysore Representative Assembly, Sir Mirza Ismail, the Dewan, referring to India's connection with Britain said: "It is my firm conviction that association with this great Western nation is essential to India's self-realisation, who in a free and willing partnership can give as much as she receives." It is significant that while desiring association with Britain, Sir Mirza insists that the association must be "free and willing," which means that India should have the right of secession from the British commonwealth if for any reason she so chooses. It may also be noted in this connection that Complete Independence, which is the goal of the Indian National Congress does not necessarily mean absolute isolation from Britain or other Powers, Western or Eastern. In fact, it is the duty of India to promote association with other Powers, especially her Eastern neighbours, whenever such association is conducive to her interests or the interests of world peace.

King Alfonso.

England is proud of her traditional hospitality to foreign refugees. Mazzini and Garribaldi are classic examples of the past. The late Monarch of Spain is a supreme example of the present. He was heartily welcomed in England and every thing was done to put him at his ease and to spare him any reminder of his misfortune. In the House of Commons, the clerks at the Table insisted upon the Royal visitor being referred to not as ex-King, but as King Alfonso. Better still, Tories are reported to have been shocked when Mr. George Hardie, M.P., referred to the ex-King as "Mr. Bourbon, late of Madrid." The Tories and Parliament deserve admiration for their gallant courtesy to a gentleman in distress. But we wonder, if the traditional hospitality of England is not reserved for Europeah Royalty alone.

Adarsha Vidyalaya.

The decennial report of the Adarsha Vidyalaya, a National School at Bhatnawar, Pohri Jagir, Gwalior State, shows that this institution started ten years ago continues to do excellent educational work in a very backward part of India. The Vidyalaya which began with only 7 boys under one teacher imparting the most elementary instruction, now teaches upto the Matriculation Standard, and has 226 pupils on its roll, including 24 girls. The school is also known to be a good Khadi-production centre, with a net-work of spinning and weaving centres in 15 villages. Altogether, the Vidyalaya fully deserves the generous support of the public, especially of the people of Gwalior State.

MAKE ROOM FOR OTHERS

Saboo Siddick Trustees Asked To Resign

PROMIMENT BOMBAY MUSLIMS' DEMAND

Over the signature of 130 prominent Muslimans of the City (whose names are given below) including the daughter of the late Haji Sabu Siddick, a lengthy letter has been addressed to the Chairman and Trustees of the Mohomed Haji Saboo Siddick Institution. In the course of the letter the signatories say:—

Much has been said in public meetings and published in the local Press about the Haji Mohomed Saboo Siddik Institution during the last few years, but no action has, so far, been taken by you to give any advantage of the trust funds to the beneficiaries, the poor Muslims of this city, although full eleven years have passed since the appointment of the Board of Trustees to put into execution a scheme passed by the High Court.

CONDITION OF BOMBAY MUSLIMS.

During the last ten years the condition of the Bombay Muslims has been going from bad to worse. Contrary to the ancient tradition of India, that the son follows the footsteps of his father, ancestral professions have been gradually lost to the artizen class of the Muslim community on account of its inefficiency. The reformatories and houses of correction are swelling with Muslims. In the David Sassoon Industrial and Reformatory Institute the Muslim inmates number over 50 per cent against a population of 12 per cent. These boys not born criminals, have mostly been forced by circumstances to turn into thieves and criminals, some of them being thrown out into the streets by distant relatives unable to support them. Had the Mohomed Haji Saboo Siddik Institution been established even five years ago, a large number of these forced criminals would have become self-supporting and would have been blessing the soul of the deceased donor. To deprive the poor members of this community of their rightful claim to the benefit of an educational trust for a period of eleven years is a sin.

The beneficiaries have done their utmost to impress upon you, the trustees, the urgent necessity of your providing for them the facilities for their proper education and instruction without any loss of time, but to no avail. The responsibilities of these people being further dragged down to the lowest rung of social ladder lies on your shoulders. The Muslim community is not prepared to allow this sacrifice to continue any longer, and it has decided to act at once.

WHY DELAY?

The long delay that has occurred is due 'inter-alia' to the following causes:—

1. The ignorance of the trustees of the real want of the poor members of the community and their refusal to study the same on account of their want of sympathy for the masses.

2. The trustees' pride in the powers vested in them by the Court under the scheme as sanctioned and their consequent antipathy to better counsel.

3. The trustees' misinterpretation of the directions given in the scheme as sanctioned by High Court.

4. The trustees' love of pomp and glory and their perpetual anxiety from the very start even before their drafting any scheme of education or instruction.

TRUST FUNDS.

The trust funds in your hands now amount to about 20 lacs of rupees. You have selected a site in the extreme north of the city where there is no population of the Muslim community within a reasonable distance. You have decided to construct palatial buildings of cut-stone and in ancient Muslim style of architecture, which will entail an expenditure of lacs of rupees.

You propose to provide accommodation for 50 boys at most and teach them from 1st Vernacular upto the 5th English with manual training and then to throw them out in the streets to become worse burden to their families, if the families at all accept them, and to be drag on the society.

ABSURD IDEA.

From 1st Vernacular to 5th English will take no less than 8 years. The entire income of rupees twenty lacs, i.e. Rs. 10,000 per month, for educating 50 Muslim boys in the primary and middle school subjects which will take eight years, cannot be considered a profitable or a sane proposition. Primary education is available free and no trustee appointed by even the most supreme authority can have the power to waste Muslim money by spending Rs. 200 per month per boy for imparting that education. The very idea is absurd. Middle school education and even secondary education is available throughout the city and does not cost the parent more than Rs. 7 per head. Under your scheme, at the rate of Rs. 200 per month, it will cost the trust 200 x 12 x 8 equal to Rs. 19,200 for teaching a boy upto the 5th Standard English. A 5th Standard boy from the street can hardly earn Rs. 20 a month. If, on the contrary, this sum of Rs. 19,200 be given away to him in one lump he can start a business and earn a couple of hundred rupees a month.

UNDESIRABLE SCHEME.

Even before you drafted this unacceptable and undesirable scheme, you made every possible effort to commence the work of constructing the palatial buildings, which, had you been allowed to put up, would have been unsuitable for the scheme latterly propounded by you.

But for the presence of one man on your board, you would have succeeded in your adventure and the poor members of the community cannot but be grateful to him This person, Mr. Sheriff Dewjee Canjee, had all along borne your rebuffs and opposed you in your high-handed policy. He has placed before you a scheme which can be the only one to fulfil the real objects of the trust. His scheme is backed by experienced educationists, Muslim public bodies and the masses, the real beneficiaries. You have ignored all sensible arguments, all requests and all entreaties. We have now decided to move in the matter. This our letter is our first move

MAKE ROOM FOR OTHERS.

After studying the entire case and after mature consideration, we have arrived at the conclusion that all of you, except Mr. Sheriff Dewjee Canjee, are not competent to carry out the scheme in its proper sense, and in the interest of the community you should not continue in the sacred position of the trust. We, therefore, hereby and herewith call upon you to tender your resignations and let other men take your place. In support of our above statement we give our reasons as follows:—

It cannot be denied that the trust is intended for the benefit of the poor Muslims. In Clause 6 of the High Court Scheme it is provided that "the trustees shall with all convenient despatch found out the said trust funds a school at some suitable site (in or in the neighbourhood of Parel)."

Similarly Clause 7 provides that "the trustees under this scheme shall stand possessed of the said school when built upon trust for the purpose of imparting ordinary education including manual training to the poor Mahommedan boys free of any charge." This Institution being intended for the benefit of the "Poor Muslims" it would necessarily be such as would meet their requirements and be the medium of their uplift. The scheme as propounded by you, can do more harm to them than good. It can only alienate them from their parents and wean them away from their ancestral professions making them unfit to live the very life chalked out by yourselves.

RIDICULOUS.

An institution intended for the benefit of the poor should be such as would give "the greatest good to the greatest number." 50 boys in eight years means the passing out of six boys every year with an outlay of rupees twenty lacs. To say the least, this is ridiculous. If you say, you will take day scholars the reply is that there is hardly any Muslim population within over two miles of the site selected by you.

In the scheme as sanctioned by the High Court of Bombay, definite instructions have been given to you "to found out the said school at some suitable site (in or in the neighbourhood of Parel)." This clear instruction you have ignored and selected the site at the extreme north of the city, unapproachable to the poor Muslims living three to five miles away.

MR. SHERIFF'S SCHEME.

In contrast with this is Mr. Sheriff's scheme which alone can fulfil the requirements of the poor Muslims. It has the approval of the men of experience and opinion.

"YOUR MORAL OBLIGATIONS."

The numerous Anjumans of Bombay have not merely approved of Mr. Sheriff's scheme, but have openly condemned yours. The Muslim public held mass meetings in their various centres and strongly protested against your attitude. You have, however, paid no heed to the requests and protests and have remained obstinate. You have refused to give a proper hearing to the beneficiaries and have ignored them. In your conference with the Anjuman-e-Islahe Awkaf and the representatives of the beneficiaries, in the chamber of the Honourable the Advocate General, your attitude showed that you had no respect for the voice of the public and their views expressed at their mass meetings hardly shows that you have the welfare of the masses at heart. Your appointment as trustees does not give you the power to act in such a high handed manner and to waste the money of the poor as you propose to do. Your moral obligations are not realised by you.

SURPRISING!

It is, indeed, surprising that while opposing tooth and nail, Mr. Sheriff's suggestions of establishing a school of arts and crafts for the sons of poor Muslims and supporting your scheme of secular education upto standard 5th, one of your colleagues was all along writing pamphlets depricating the giving of secular education upto Matriculation or higher to the sons of the poor of his community and advocating industrial instruction instead. Not this alone; he opened an arts and crafts school for the poor boys of his community on similar lines to Mr. Sheriff's scheme. All this had been known to you.

Another of your colleagues had the boldness to say to the Anjuman-e-Islahe Awkaf, that his idea was to improve the morale of the Muslim community which was at its ebb. For this he said he wished to pick up boys from gutter and turn them into gentlemen wearing ties and collars and thereby lift up the community. One member of your board when requested to hear the beneficiaries, replied that the trustees were not to be dictated by the ragamuffins.

PRESIDENT AVOIDS MEETING ANJUMAN.

We understand that your President avoided meeting the Anjuman-e-Islahe Awkaf at your Anjuman and in the chamber of Hon. the Advocate General and the Hon. Justice Mirza. The plans for the proposed building of the institution were prepared by your architects in the ancient Islamic style of architecture of cut-stone frontage and were adopted by you.

One of your colleagues though appointed five years ago, attended only one meeting and that meeting was that one at which Mr. Sheriff was to be voted against. This is the only service to the community he has performed in the matter of this trust, in spite of his being in receipt of the various resolutions passed by the Muslim public in mass meetings and by a number of Anjumans.

APPOINTMENT OF TRUSTEES.

Your methods of appointing trustees to fill vacancies have not been in accord with the usual practice. It has also been brought to our notice that the appointments appeared to have been made at meetings without quorums and without the items appearing on the agendas. If that is so, all your subsequent proceedings will also be illegal. We also understand that the change of your architect was also made in similar circumstances. Your choice of the present architect also does not seem to be in the best interests of the trust. The plans prepared and the estimates submitted by this architect, as criticised by Mr. Sheriff Dewjee, are sufficient to justify this assumption. Ten class rooms 20" x 12" cannot be required by 50 boys and workshop of a total length of 201' and 25' width cannot be considered necessary for manual training of the 50 boys in 1st Vernacular to 5th English.

You acquired the extensive area of 9,465 sq. yards primarily with the intention of establishing an Industrial School and your correspondence with the Bombay Improvement Trust was all along on that assumption. It was with this intention that you had 4525 sq. ft. of workshop provided in your plans, in addition to boiler and engine house, fuel room, lumber room, etc., but subsequently you sacrificed utility to your love for pomp and glory and dropped the arts and crafts portion of your original intention.

Your selection of the sight in the remotest part of the city with no Muslim population, to which Mr. Sheriff has from the very start opposed, does not justify your claim to be the trustees of an institution intended for the sons of the poor Muslims of this city. When a most suitable and central site in Bellasis Road, admeasuring over eleven thousand sq. yards, and having a building thereon worth no less than a lac of rupees, was offered to you for less than one and three-quarter lacs, you refused to take it inspite of Mr. Sheriff's earnest appeals.

JUST RIGHTS DENIED.

Your persistent refusal to give any consideration to the cravings of those for whom the money is in trust with you, appears to be on the strength of your having in your possession the scheme in general drafted 12 years ago and passed by the High Court of Bombay in 1920. You were requested by the beneficiaries and by Mr. Sheriff Dewjee to have the scheme amended by the High Court if that be necessary, but you remained immoveable.

Had Mr. Sheriff's scheme been given effect to only 5 years ago, there would have been by now at least a thousand Muslim lads trained in the various crafts and become earning. This industrial institution, if allowed to come into existence, would have not merely made idly wandering boys earning, but would have made those artizens who are already in employ more efficient and better earning by means of specialized instruction in night classes. You have so far deprived them of their just rights of being properly educated and turned into earning men and good citizens, those who have to sleep on the footpaths and wander aimlessly about begging for charity.

On the face of all this, no well-wisher of this community can possibly suffer your continuing in your sacred position of trust. We now, in the name of "The One," in whose name all wakafs are made, in the name of the late Mohomed Haji Saboo Siddik, on whose behalf the Hon. the High Court of Bombay has appointed you the trustees of this fund, and on behalf of our poor brethren, the beneficiaries, for whose sole benefit the funds have been donated, request you (except Mr. Sheriff Dewjee) to tender your resignations and to allow other members of this community who are better fitted to take up your responsibilities.

We shall thank you to place this letter before the Board of Trustees at the earliest possible date and to let us know their decision thereon.

Signed: Syed Abdulla Brelvi, Mirza Rashidali I Baig, Mohomed Ali Manihar, Dr. Muzharul Haq Gore, M.D., Dr. Jan Mohomed Sayani, Bandeali Ismail Mooraj, Haji Fateh Mohomed Ghani Batliwala, Rajabali P. Ibrahim, Ismail Haji Kasam Rokadia, Ahmad Usman, Secretary, Halai Memon Anjuman, Memon Suleman Noormohomed Baroya, Dr. Kalimuddin Bundookwala, L.T.C., Ph.D. (Vienna), Memon Haji Ismail Chapra, Hasanali M. Khairaz, Hasanali P. Ibrahim, Fazil Mooraj (J.P.), Fakeermohomed L.C. Sajan, Usman Kasam Kuchi, Usman Ishaq, Abid ali Jaferbhoy, Dr. Khwaja Abdul Hameed, B.Sc., M.A., Ph.D. (Berlin), A.I.C. (Lond.), A. H. Shahidi, D. Engineer, Berlin, M.A. Basit, Moinuddin, Haris, Rashid B. Warsi, Usman Hasan Japanwala, E. E. Lakhani, Yusuf Abdulla Sobani, Mohomed Ayoob Bangloreswalla, Abdul Shakoor Saleh Mohomed, Abdul Karim Lakhani, M.Y. H. Makki, Haji Noormohomed Ahmad, Abdoor Gafoor Haji Hameed, Abdulkarim Haji Allimohomed, Khandwani Jamaat, Usman Adam Mistri, Habib Ismail Mitha, Fateh Mohomed Usman, Timber Merchant, Janmohomed Habib, Timber Merchant, Janmohomed Haji Mohomed, Timber Merchant, Haji Ibrahim Haji Suleman Darwesh, Jan Mohomed Haji Moosa, Kasim Abdulla, Ibrahim Noormohomed, Mastoo Ramzan, Timber Merchant, Munshi Mohomedali, Mohomed Abdur Rehman, M.T. Memon, Secretary, "Memon Chambers of Commerce," Mohomed Siddick Abdur Rehman, Sugar Merchant, Abdul Sattar Abdul Hamid Choudhri, Jamaat, Lucknow, Mohomed Ibrahim Naib Jamaat, Lucknow, Iedoo, Jamaat Lucknow, Master Abdul Haq, Mohomed Haneef, Gulam Rasool, Master Mohomed Umer, Jamaat, Lucknow, Syed Munawar, B.A., M.L.C., P. S. Mohomed Abdulla Johri, Habeeb Shakoor, Sugar Merchant, Mohomed Haji Kareem, Mohomed Yoonus Ilahi, Mohomed Siddik, Sootwala, Yusuf Meherali, Shaikh Abdulla, Haji Shakoor Ghani, Shakkarwala, Mohomed Wali Patel, Syed Ataullah, Haji Hasham Ibrahim, Mohomed Umer Chandbhai, Moulvi Abdur Raufkhan, Moulvi Mohomed Irfan, Secretary, Khilafat Committee, Mohomed Kutubuddin Siddiqi, Manager Khilafat Press, Zahid Ali Shaokat Ali, Dr. Abdus Salam, Mohomed Ali, M.A. (Cantab.), Abdul Husain K. Jhanjheria, Kazi Ataullah, Hijazi Press, Ahmad Abdullah Jiwa, Ishaq Mohomed, Timber Merchant, Umer Haji Joosab, Secretary, Halai Memon Library, Umer Haji Noormohomed Chapra, Dr. Abdul Kadar, Abdullabhai Karimji Moriswala, Sugar Merchant, Husalibhai Jiwanji Moriswala (J.P.), Sugar Merchant, Suleman Ahmad Saodagar, Mohomedali Dostmohomed Peermohomed, Ibrahim Haji Mooga, Gulamali Badruddin, Abdul Qayyoom Karimji, Mohomedali Mamooji, Hakimuddeen Mohomedali, Secretary, Umbrella Merchants Association, Ismail Wali Mohomed Umbrella Merchant, Rahim Ibrahim Karim, Umbrella Merchant, Mohomed Dada Husain Taufiq, Mian Ahmad S. Arathianawala, Qurban Husain Badruddin Safri, Syed Ibrahim Mohib, Mohomed Ilyas Patel, Yahyabhai Adamji Lukmanji, Jasdanwala, Ghulam Husain Kathawala, Usman Hasan Jastiker, Saleh Mohomed Haji Haroon Kabuli, **Rukayyabai binte Haji Saboo Siddik**, Haji Dawood Haji Ilyas, Ahmad Haji Suleman Dhorajiwala, Munshi Peermohomed Haji Gulam Rasool, Zakaria Dawood, Timber Merchant, Abdulla Husain, Dostmohomed Ismail Janmohomed, Abdur Rehman Suleman Kasam Mitha, Ghulam Mohiuddin Master, Malik Shohrab Ali, Ali Mohomed Makkai, Muslim Vellori, Moulvi, M.A.I. Lakhani, B.A. LL.B., Usman Haji Ghani, Kazi Shareef Abdul Lateef Londey, Dr. Ahmad Khan, M.D., Kazi Syed Mahboob Shah, Mohomed Husain Ibrahim Noorani, Umer Ilyas Patel Haji Abdur Razzak Haji Umer Arbi, Umar Haji Adam, Siddik Saleh Mohomed, Rashid Rahim, Syed Husain Usaizee, Nusrat Munshi, Haji Mohomed Haji Ebrahim (Wahedina), Yusuf Haji Ahmed (Bhabha) and Hamid Ahamed.

"GREAT TRIUMPH OF PUBLIC OPINION"

(Continued from page 1)

had lasted for full seven years. Muslims did not know how long they would take to prepare another scheme and to execute it. He therefore declared that Muslims were no more in a mood to wait and see what the Trustees did for them.

DEMONSTRATORS REFUSE TO LEAVE THE HALL.

As the demonstrators refused to leave the place until the Trustees gave definite replies to their demands the president decided to adjourn the meeting "sine die". The angry demonstrators still persisted in their demands. Dr. M. H. Gour, Maulana Hamid Ahmad Maulvi Ismail Surti, Mr. Noor Ali and a host of others participated in the hot discussion that followed and lasted for over an hour.

RESIGN JUST NOW.

The Trustees remained adamant for some time more the only of their president every time being "Go to court" and the plea of their secretary "not to carry things too far". But both the reply and the plea did not cut ice with the representatives of the beneficiaries who repeatedly declared that they would not leave the place until they got the definite assurance that the Trustees would resign. Indeed some of them demanded the resignations on the spot and after some time succeeded in their object.

Finding that they would not budge from their demand the president Mr. Kajiji took a paper and wrote out his resignation and handed it over to Mr. Parekh. Two other Trustees Hakim Mohamed Daim and Dr. B. Lukmani followed the president and handed in their resignations to the legal adviser of the Board.

The decision of the Trustees was welcomed by the beneficiaries with loud acclamation and some of them openly thanked them for after all conceding to the popular demand. They left the Hall amidst loud cries of "Allaho Akbar" and "Inqilab Zindabad."

GREAT TRIUMPH OF PUBLIC OPINION.

The news soon spread in the Muslim localities of the city and was welcomed as a great triumph of public opinion and a victory to the poor Muslims. It is also expected that it will prove a prelude to greater achievements by the Anjuman Islahe Aukaf which has before it the great work of effecting improvements in the working of the Muslim Trusts in the city of Bombay which are said to be worth over 50 crores and the annual income of which runs into millions.

MANDVI WARD ELECTION

:o:

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—With reference to the misleading rumour published in various dailies regarding the "Mandvi Ward Election" for the B. P. C. C., I as the Secretary, beg to announce the following for public information.

That on the 31st May 1931 the election started from 8 a.m. to 12 a.m. when about 700 voters came and registered their votes. Voting was again resumed from 2 p.m. to 7 p.m. when about 900 voters registered their votes. These statistics show that about 50 per cent of the voters availed themselves of this election which as announced continued throughout the day.

In the early morning the voting was brisk and owing to the unusually large attendance of voters we had to requisition the services of 10 to 12 workers to cope with the situation, and this state of affairs continued throughout the day, with no complaint as rumoured being reported to the Polling Officer at the time.

No Resolution has been passed either by the Council of the Mandvi Ward or the Council of the B. P. C. C. regarding re-election in the said Ward, hence the rumour of re-election is untrue.

Ladies of all nationalities including depressed classes, who came in groups of 25 or more were very courteously treated, and every possible effort was made to promptly give them the necessary facilities and convenience by the Polling Officer and the members of the staff.

Many of the candidates and or their agents who protested were present throughout the proceedings and were helping their voters.

After the day's proceedings were over the ballot boxes were sealed in the presence of these candidates and or their agents and the total number of ballot boxes corresponded with the number 62 as put out for the purpose, which included 2 extra ballot boxes which were replaced for the boxes which were full.

No extraordinary kind of protest was lodged as is usually the case in all ward elections.—Yours, etc.,

V. F. MEHTA,
Honorary Secretary,
Mandvi Ward D. C. Committee.

REPRESENTATIVES TO B. P. C. C. FROM B. C. AND D. WARDS

15 Old Office-Bearers Manage To Retain Seats.

NEW COMMITTEE TO TAKE OFFICE IN COUPLE OF WEEKS' TIME

The B. P. C. C. elections are over but the excitement generated by them has not yet completely subsided. The results of the elections have been extremely surprising. Except "B" (Mandvi) Ward, the results of the other six wards are very nearly out and they reveal a state of affairs which is surprising. Not more than fifteen members of the original B. P. C. C. have been able to retain their position. The new members that will now compose the B. P. C. C. are, a majority of them, quite fresh people in Congerss affairs. However, one must admit that the composition this year is much better and more representative than it was ever before. Some prominent leaders who had kept themselves out for all these years are now included in the new Committee. Another feature of the Committee is the inclusion of about five ladies who have rendered invaluable services to the nation during the last C. D. campaign. There will be ten nationalist Muslims in the Committee to uphold and popularise the principle of joint electorates and that is not a small national gain.

It is true that the rolls in almost all the wards were not a modell of perfection but it was too much to expect that they would be so. Voluntary work, insufficient time and improper ruling of the membership forms have all combined to make the electoral rolls somewhat defective. Names were not easily traced.

FRESH ELECTIONS

In the "B" (Mandvi) ward where there were four candidates for 3 seats a novel situation, indeed, —fresh elections will have to be called. In "F" ward also the irregularity is of a serious nature. The new Committee will take charge of the affairs in two or three weeks from now.

"B" WARD ELECTIONS.

The following candidates have been declared elected:—

		Votes.
1.	Sjt. Tricumji Damji	2,144
2.	Sjt. Devji Meri Rathor	1,481
3.	Sjt. Jamnadas A. Ghandhi	1,377
4.	Dr. Banurai P. Shukla	1,369
5.	Miss Saña Somji	1,352
6.	Sjt. Abdul Rehman Mitha	1,172
7.	Sjt. Narbtram N. Popat	1,107
8.	Sjt. Manant K. Mehta	670
9.	Dr. J. N. Choksey	635
10.	Sjt. B. N. Mesheiri	503
11.	Smt. Jamnaben Velji	464
12.	Sjt. Kassamali M. Fatehally	207

Protests votes are not taken into consideration.

"C" WARD ELECTIONS.

The following 13 candidates are declared duly elected from "C" Ward:—

		Votes.
1.	Kanayiyalal M. Munshi	11,174
2.	Y. J. Meherally	6,194
3.	Nagindas T. Master	5,639
4.	Jayant Dalal	5,613
5.	Chhotubhai B. Shah	4,961
6.	Ganpatishanker Desai	4,791
7.	Umashanker Dixshit	4,226
8.	Vithaldas Bhagwandas	3,618
9.	Motichand Girdhar Kapadia	3,402
10.	Mukund Malaviya	3,102
11.	Ratanlal Radhakishan	2,882
12.	Vrijlal Raichand	2,816
13.	Ishvarbhai K. Bhatt	1,936

DEFEATED CANDIDATES.

Shivlal Patwa, Manibhai Desai, Natverlal Dalal, Indrajit Thakore, Bimal Sharma, Jagmohan Parikh, Kavi Nand, Dalpatram Pathak, Gajendra Sharman, Bhogilal Kampani, Navroji B. Panthki, Dolatrai Trive, Kantilal Parekh, S. D. Navalkar and Anantrai Sanghvi.

Results Of 'D' Ward

The following are the successful candidates from the "D" Ward (Girgaum) for the B.P.C.C.:—

(1)	Sjt. K. F. Nariman	2471
(2)	Sjt. S. K. Patil	2297
(3)	Sjt. R. R. Savant.	1355
(4)	Sjt. J. C. Maitra.	1983
(5)	Sjt. N. J. Manjrekar	1833
(6)	Mrs. Perin Captain	1355
(7)	Sjt. S. D. Babrekar	1332
(8)	Sjt. S. A. Brelvi	1210
(9)	Sjt. S. D. Dongre.	1204
(10)	Sjt. P. R. Lele	1192
11)	Sjt. C. H. Desai	821

:o:

Complaints To Be Examined

The General Secretaries of the Bombay Privincial Congress Committee write:—

Those Congress voters who have sent to this Office written complaints in connection with the Annual General Elections of the B. P. C. C. held on last Sunday, are requested to be present at the offices of the B. P. C. C. to-day (Wednesday), at 5 p.m. (S. T.). Their presence will be necessary in case the Council of the B. P. C. C. requires any more information or explanation regarding the complaints lodged.

:o:

Tribute To Girgaum Secretary

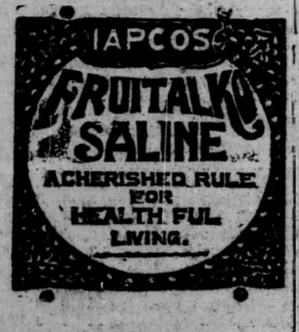
Mr. P. R. Lele writes:—

As a supplement to the publicity you have given to the letter I have addressed to the President of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee in respect of the "D" Ward elections held on 31st ultimo, I request that a few lines should be published about the admirable work of Mr. Niphadkar, Hony. Secretary, Girgaum D. C. C., on that day. For hours he had to sit at the desk in the District Committee's office to attend to the numerous complaints of voters whose names were not on the lists, and could not attend to those who came to vote for him. He worked hard and with admirable deligence and geniality. But for that there would have been in the "D" Ward polling. Booth scenes like those witnessed in "F" and "B" Wards. Many voters and all candidates owe a tribute to Mr. L. B. Niphadkar and I hereby pay mine.

ALL-INDIA MUSLIM VOLUNTEERS' CONFERENCE.

The meeting of the All-India Muslim Volunteers' Conference has expressed its grief at the passing away of Bati-e-Hurryat Salar-e-Qoum Sahaheed-e-Millat, Maulana Mahomed Ali.

It had also expressed its heartfelt regret at the death of Mahmud Pasha, a volunteer (of Madras) who died suddenly on learning the passing away of Maulana Mahomed Ali.



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WHEN YOUR DIFFICULTIES ARE SOLVED WITHOUT ANY BOTHERATION.

Intricacies in Income Tax requires immediate attention. It affects Public and Private Companies, Firms, Hindu Undivided Families, Trustees, Beneficiaries, Individuals, Businessmen and Property Holders alike. Ordinarystaff, however competent, is not expected to solve the same. Donot, therefore, hesitate to consult

MESSRS. NAGINDAS & MANEKLAL

Income Tax Experts, 6, Ravelin Street, Sukhadvala Building Fort, Bombay, Telephone No. 22560

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American Cotton Markets.

HEAVY DEFICIT IN U. S. A. BUDGET

Heavy Selling Continues .....

Bombay, June 2.

Yesterday the New York cotton futures market opened weak at a decline of 10 points. This level proved to be the highest for the day as there was selling influenced by the weakness of Liverpool market and Wall-Street. Heavy deficit in U.S.A. Budget and floatation of a new loan dismissed all ideas of any early revival in trade. Holders of acual cotton are anxious to part and confidence is impaired. As a matter of fact, no body looks for a rise but everybody is busy guessing at what level the present decline wil end. Prices recorded a further break of 19 points after opening when in the absence of selling there was a small rally and the session ended in a net decline of 24 to 22 points. Spot cotton prices were reduced by 20 points to 8.55c.

The New Orleans Cotton futures, market was easy and closed at a decline of 15 to 16 points. Spot cotton prices declined 23 points to 8.27c.

The Liverpool market was due to open at a rise of 8 points but to the pressure of large selling orders prices opened at a rise of 2 to 3 points. Selling appeared at intervals and this contained percentage of continental liquidation. Afterwards there was a partial rally on steady New York advices. Also there was some Indian purchases. The market closed quiet at a decline 4 to 2 points. Middling American spot cotton prices declined 2 points to 4.78 and sales were 4000 bales.

East Indian Cotton futures closed at a rise of 2 points and Egyptian prices declined 9 to 10 points.

The Alexandria cotton market was weak and closed at a loss of 47 to 28 points.

Messrs. Langley and Co. state:—

In the issue of Commerce and Finance dated 1st October last year will be found the folowing very illuminating information:—

"BANKS WILL LEND 9 CENTS A POUND."

"The Federal Intermediate Credit Banks are not only ready but eager to make available their facilities for financing farmers notes secured by properly stored cotton and thus aid in carrying it until it can be marketed in an orderly manner. This statement was mailed last week to all banks and agricultural credit corporations in the cotton belt from the Intermediate Credit banks of Columbia, S. C. New Orleans, St. Louis and Louisville. They will discount paper representing loans to cotton growers on the basis of 9 cents per pound or 75 per cent. of the market value if such percentage exceeds 9 cents for Middling white cotton of 7/8" staple, such cotton being of tenderable grade and staple properly stored and insured and pledged as security for the loans."

Alas, for the zeal of the Bankers which made them "not only ready but eager to make available their facilities for financing farmers notes secured by properly stored cotton", the price for Julys last week broke 8-1/2 cents and the cotton was so well and truly stored that it still exists unsold and much as Bankers admired the efficiency of the storage facilities, they in their heartless way—or so it was creditably reported—called for margins and so forced selling by the Co-operatives. A pity but Bankers as a race are not sentimentalists.

More than eighteen months ago, we suggested that a suitable decoration for the Board Room of the Agricultural Department might be a picture of Canute attempting to stem the incoming tide and getting his feet wet. To the outsider, the cotton business sometimes looks easy. To a wealthy Government is must have seemed just too simple—at the beginning. But it was not so. Canute was drowned.

IS THE LIJUIDATION OVER?

Is the liquidation over? Unless it is so it is very difficult to see how prices can possibly advance. On Thursday and Friday, however, the market action was healthier, in that prior to those lays a better feeling during the earlier trading had been followed by weakness to the close, while on Thursday and Friday the close was very nearly the best of the day. It is just possible that such a change in action might lead to better things. The present low price level will not encourage replanting and with weather months not so very far ahead it seems to us that the time is opportune for the covering of shorts. Beyond that we advise caution The Bears so often commented on are not a sinister syndicate. The biggest bear in the market is the actual cotton. While we cannot guarante ethe figures we are reliably informed that the Farm Board and the Co-operatives fully 1,000,000 bales, all unhedged. In addition the Co-operatives were and probably still are long of contracts. Such a position has, to a very alarming degree, frightened the speculator out of the market. After all if he sees such determined affection for the "baby" on the part of a powerful organisation he leaves it alone, but let it not be forgotten that the speculator is the fit and proper person to look after a surplus and if he is frightened off, the market loses a very good friend.

The feeling, we think, is a little better but unhedged cotton denies to the Futures market the effect of port clearances and sales to spinners which comes normally from hedge lifting and there is always the fear that cotton which to-day is unhedged might for some reason to-morrow have to be hedged. This eventuality is unlikely as it would mean consolidating a very unpleasant loss and where financial resources are great the passion is for "hoping something will turn up." As a possibly, however, it exists and there is definite evidence of less favourable crop progress and a returning confidence in outside markets we advise extreme caution in following the constructive side.

PRIVATE CABLES.

New York October Highest 9.94 (opening).
Lowest 8.75 (1-49 p.m.)

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following cables:—

12-26 p.m. Liverpool: Scattered selling. Easier Egyptian.

Another of the Liverpool friends cabled as under:—

Market weak. Looks lower.

Reuter's Cable: 1st June:—New York market opened weak on lower Liverpool cables and declined further on the weakness of Wall Street and favourableweather.

APPROXIMATE DIFFERENCES BETWEEN MARKETS.

Liverpool July (Expected) equal to 4.59.

Broach J.A. (Expectel) Rs. 168 equal to 3.82.

Difference 77 points equal to Rs. 34.

New York July (Close) 8.47 equal to 4.23.

Broach J.A. (Expected) Rs. 168 equal to 3.82.

Difference 41 points equal to Rs. 18.

LIVERPOOL—NEW YORK.

(At Liverpool close) July 71, October 57 (American points).

Messrs. Chunilal Nehta and Co. have received the folowing cable from their foreign friends:—

Liverpool:—New York cables, Eurone Wall Street selling. No offtake.

New York:—Decline caused by depressed Liverpool advices and distress selling. No buying orders in any volume. Spot demand poor.

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, June 1.

July	8.47—24.
October	8.80—24
December	9.02—24
January.	9.15—23
March	9.37—22
Middling Spot	8.55—20

New York, June 1.

New York 10.55 a. m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time.)

July	8.55
October	8.87
January	9.20

NEW YORK NOON CALL.

July	8.49
October	8.22
January	9.14

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, June 1.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports 4,000 bales.

Day's exports to Great Britain 14,000 bales.

Day's exports to the Continent 8,000 bales.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

—:o:—

Liverpool, June 1.

	Opening	Closing
June		4.61—05
July	4.70	4.63—04
August		4.66—04
September		4.69—04
October	4.79	4.72—04
November		4.75—04
December		4.78—04
January	4.90	4.82—04
February		4.86—03
March	4.98	4.90—03
April		4.92—03
May	5.03	4.96—02
June		4.99—02
Middling Spot		4.72—02

Bombay Cotton

Bombay, June 2.

Following a sharp decline in New York Cotton futures, the local market opened at Rs. 187/- for Broach J./A. delivery and declined to Rs. 165/-. At this time yesterday prices were Rs. 10/- higher. This shows how acute is the effect. At the decline there was some covering and rates at was some covering and rates improved to Rs. 166/-.

Liverpool opened weak at a decline of 9 points and our market again ruled easy with further selling pressure. There was heavy long liquidation which swayed prices to Rs. 163/12. Closing quotations were as under:—

Broach J.-A. 164.
Broach A.-M. 178/12.
Oomra July 148/8.
Oomra D.-J. 153/4.
Bengal July 134/-.

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, June 2.

June	125.00	—0.90
Sept.	119.30	—1.20
Dec.	114.90	—1.60

ROOM RATE.

Bombay, June 2.

Bengal 136 July.
Broach 167 J.-A.
Broach 182 A.-M.
Oomra 150 July.
Oomra 156 D.-J.

SPOT RATE.

Bombay, June 2.

Bengal	147	144	140	136
Punjab	145	142	138	134
Rajputana	146	143	139	135
Broach	174	170	166	162
P. America	182	178	174	170
K. Viramgam	176	172	168	164
Dholera	170	166	162	158
Kalu	176	172	168	164
Cutch	182	178	174	170
Surat	234	230	226	222
Rajpipala	234	230	226	222
Navsari	254	250	246	242
Oomra	158	154	150	146
C. P. 1	172	168	164	160
C. P. 2	164	160	156	152

READY SALES.

Bombay, June 2.

200 Ralli, Etola, 162.
400 Ralli, Antoli, 165-1/2.
800 Ralli, Champaner, 165-1/2.
200 Ralli, Etola, 162.
100 Gosho, Sailu, 151.
40 Gosho, Muthia, 150.
40 Gosho, Hingoli, 150.
100 Gosho, Purna, 151.
300 Gosho, Khamgaon, plus 3.
100 Gosho, Nandura, 153.
104 Gosho Dhulia, plus 4.
46 Bombay Co., Pachora, 147.
129 Gill & Co., Dhulia, 140.
200 Bussan, Dharwah, 151-1/2.

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, June 2.

Bengal Superfine	145
Bengal Fine	140
Bengal F.G.	135
Sindh-Punjab Fine	140
Sindh-Punjab F.G.	135
Wardha-Hingt Fine	160
Nagpur Savner Fine	160
Yeotmal Fine	155
Arvi Fine	155
Amraoti Fine	150
Khamgaon-Akola Fine	150
Mulkapur Fine	145
Khandesh Fine	145
Muthia Fine	145
Muthia F.G.	135
Nanded-Purnal F.G. G.S.	160
Sailu F.G. G.S.	145
Parbhani F.G. G.S.	155
Burwah Sanavad Fine	155
Indore-Ujjain Fine	160
Broach Fine	170
Broach F.G.	165
Westerns M.G.	205
Cambodia	240
Compta Good	215
Jinja	280
Busoga	295

LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES.

Liverpool, June 1.

Estimated Spot Sales 4,000 bales.
Sales for Export Nil
Sales of East Indian Cotton 200 Bales

INDIAN COTTON.

Broach, Fully Good (Good Staple)	3.71
Broach, Fine Good (Good Staple)	3.86
Broach, Superfine (Good Staple)	4.01
Oomra, Good	3.14
Oomra, Fully Good	3.29
Oomra, Fine	3.44
Bengal, Good	2.97
Bengal, Fully Good	3.07
Bengal, Fine	3.17
Scinde, Fully Good	3.07
Scinde Fine	3.17
Scinde, Superfine	3.27

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, June 1.

Sakellaridis, July	7.47
September	7.63
October	7.67
November	7.74
January	7.90
March	8.02
May	8.12
F. G. F., Spot	7.80

NEW YORK STOCKS

New York, June 1.

Heavy decline was again recorded to-day. New low levels are reached. There is no hope of recovery. Bears confident. General situation worst. Commodities will collapse still. U. S. Steel shares declined about 6 cents 84 7/8 and general motor declined to 31¹ from 34

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

—:o:—

PANICKY FEELING.

Bombay, June 2.

There was a panicky feeling in Government securities market. Large selling was in evidence. 3-1/2 per cent paper which closed yesterday at Rs. 61/4/6, opened at Rs. 61/1 and declined to Rs. 60/10. Even at this low level there was no demand and the general opinion is for a further decline. Closing rates were as under:—

TAXABLES.

3-1/2 p.c. G. P. N. Ready Rs. 60-10.
3-1/2 p.c. G. P. N. Settlement Rs. 60-10.
4 p.c. 1931-36 Conv. Rs. 89-14.
4 p.c. 1934-37 Loan Rs. 88-14.
4 p.c. 1960-70 Loan Rs. 74-14.
4-1/2 p.c. 1934 Bonds Rs. 94-14.
4-1/2 p.c. 1955-69 Loan Rs. 82-4.
5 p.c. 1929-47 Loan Rs. 94-10.
5 p.c. 1939-44 Loan Rs. 93-11.
5 p.c. 1935 Bonds Rs. 95-14.
6 p.c. 1933-36 Bonds Rs. 100-3.

TAXFREES.

5 p.c. 1945-55 Ready Rs. 100-4.
5 p.c. 1945-55 Settlement Rs. 100-4.
5 p.c. 1933 Bonds Rs. 99-14.
6 p.c. 1931 Bonds Rs. 100-4.
6 p.c. 1932 Bonds Rs. 101-2.
6-1/2 p.c. 1935 B. D. L. Rs. 104-8

STATE LOANS.

7 p.c. 1931 Mysore Rs. 101-0.
5-1/2 p.c. 1938 Mysore Rs. 101-4.
5 p.c. 1955 Mysore Rs. 95-8.

CORPORATION LOANS, TAXABLES.

4 p.c. B. P. T. 1974 Rs. 72-0.
4 p.c. M. Deb. 1974 Rs. 71-4.
5 p.c. M. Deb. 1959 Rs. 88-8.
6 p.c. M. Deb. 1954 Rs. 101-12.
6 p.c. M. Deb. 1950-60 Rs. 101-12.
6 p.c. K. P. T. 1956 Rs. 101-4.

THE SEEDS TRADERS' ASSOCIATION

BOMBAY, June 2.

Castorseeds, Delivery September Opening Rs. 32/4, Highest Rs. 32/7, Closing Rs. 32/6.

Ground Seeds Delivery August, Opening Rs. 29/5, Highest Rs. 29/8/6 and Closing Rs. 29/8.

GOLD AND SILVER

BOMBAY, June 2.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Mint Gold, Ready	21	3	9
Mint Gold, 1st Settlement	21	3	9
Mint Gold, 2nd Settlement	21	3	6
Silver, Ready	42	6	0
Silver, 1st Settlement	42	4	0
Silver, 2nd ,,	41	14	0

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, June 1.

July	8.52—15
October	8.84—16
Midding Spot	8.27—23

FIRE SALE
IS
NOW ON!
FOR LADIES, GENTS, & CHILDREN IN ALL SHAPE & SIZES
WATER PROOF RAIN COATS
AT A REDUCTION OF
65 Per cent. Less.
HAJI EBRAHIM BROS
Sitaram Building Opp Crawford Market

FOREIGN PRODUCE MARKETS

Bombay, June 2.

LIVERPOOL WHEAT.

July s. 4|2 78d. down 3|8d.
September.....
October s. 4|4 1|8d. down .|8d.
October s. 4|4 1|8d. down 3|8d.

CHICAGO WHEAT.

July dollars 58-1|4 down 1-1|4.
September dollars 57-7|8 down 1-1|2.
October.....
December dollars 60-7|8.

LONDON LINSEED.

June|July £8-0-0.
Sept.|Oct. £8-3-8 down 6d.
Market:—Steady.

ARGENTINE LINSEED.

July 10.67 down 4.
August 10.80 down 6.
Market:—Tone steady.

LONDON LINSEED OIL.

July|Aug. sh. 13|6d. down 6d.
Sep|Dec. sh. 14|2 1|4d. down 3-3|4d.
Market:—Steady.

NEW YORK SUGAR.

Sept. 127 down 2.
December 137 down 1.
March 144.
Market:—Quiet.

CHICAGO WHEAT.

"Prices declined on favourable weather, stopless selling and bearish visible."

LONDON WHEAT.

"After declining in the early part of the week, prices improved on reports of dry weather in Canada and damage to the crop by rust. Buyers, however, are still reserved."

LONDON LINSEED.

"Very dull."

LONDON LINSEED OIL.

"Trading in this commodity has been inactive and the demand for consumption slow."

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Classes actually commence 15th June, 1931, under the direction of
Mr. Fram M. Dadina, M.A. (Cantab), Bar-at-Law,
Principal, Prince of Wales College, Jammu (Retired) assisted by a staff of qualified and trained teachers.
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REASONABLE FEES, MODERN LINES OF INSTRUCTION FOR GIRLS AND BOYS, PHYSICAL CULTURE, SPORTS, DISCIPLINE, SCHOOL BUS, MORNING, AFTERNOON and EVENING EXTENSION Lectures for elderly persons of both sexes by direct colloquial methods without any home work.
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STOCKS AND SHARES.

BULLS UNLOADING AND BEARS SELLING

Effect Of Weakness In Cotton

Bombay, June 2.

As a result of heavy decline in raw cotton, the share market opened weak and declined further on Bulls unloadinig and Bears selling. It appears that Bears are becoming aggressive owing to no sign of any revival in general trade. There was increased selling pressure in Fazal shares which after opening at Rs. 365/- declined Rs. 10/- and closed at Rs. 356/14. Bombay Burmas opened at Rs. 402/- and declined to Rs. 301/4. There was heavy selling in Tata Defds. which after opening at Rs. 273/12 declined to Rs. 255/- and closed at Rs. 265/-. Tata Steel ordinary shares declined to Rs. 1971/4.

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE.

Bombay, June 2.

Bombay Dyeing 670, 73, 71, 73, 70, 72, 71, 70.
Century 224, 25, 22, 23, 20, 22, 18.
Colaba 98-12.
Crescent 60.
Fazul 365, 63, 64, 56, 58, 55, 56.
Indore 345.
Madhowji 25.
Nagpur 325, 23.
New Great 135, 31.
Pearl 223, 20, 21, 19, 20, 18.
Simplex 56-14.
Swadeshi 272, 71.
Burma 403, 400, 401, 396, 96, 91.
Hydro 4, 3.
Tram 111, 110-10.
Def. 270, 62, 67, 55, 68, 65.
Ord. 20-4, 20-8, 19-14, 20, 18-12, 19-14.
3-1/2 p.c. 51-1, 60-10-6.
1945-55 100-4.
Bundi 12-8.
Indian 153-12.
Kathi Ord. 152.
Alcock 180, 181.
Tata Steel 2nd Pref. 38-4, 38-12.

MILLS

BOMBAY, June 2.

100	Ahm. Advance	276-4
50	Apollo	2?8
10	Bom: Cotton P.	4-1
500	Bom: Cotton	111-4
250	Bom. Dyeing	671-4
250	Bradbury P.	160
250	Bradbury	130
100	Century	218-12
500	Central India P.	446-14
100	Central India	323-12
100	Colaba	97-8
100	Coorla	147-8
100	Crescent	60
250	Currim.	65
250	David	110
250	Dawn	510
200	Ed. Sassoon	45
10	E D Sassoon D	0-4.6
100	Elphinstone P.	22
100	Elphinstone	5
250	Fazulbhoy	356-14
100	Finlay	90
1000	Framji Petit	150
100	Gokak	103-12
1000	Hindustan	1423
100	Indore-Malwa	345
100	Jamshed Pref.	60
250	Jamshed	10
50	Kasturchand	7-2
100	Khatau	92-8
106	Kohinoor	128-12
250	Laxmi	840
100	Madhowji	25
250	Madras United	575
1000	Maneckji Petit	800
100	Meyer Sassoon	35
1000	Morarji	510
50	Mysore	98-12
200	New Great P.	125
200	New Great	131-4
100	New City	61-4
250	Pabani	123-12
200	Pearl	218-12
100	Phoenix	295-0
10	Premier	1-10
100	Shapurji	6-0
1000	Sholapur	1800
250	Simplex	56-14
100	Swan	88-12
100	Swadeshi	271-4
25	Tata P.	15
25	Tata	24-8
500	Vishnu P.	577-8
500	Vishnu	1337-8
1000	Western	740

BANKS.

100-50	Baroda	67-8
50-25	Central	14.6
£10—5	Eastern	66-8
500	Imperial	1057-8
500-125	Imperial Contr.	253-12
100-50	India	80-0
5	Union	3-2-6

CEMENTS.

10	Bundi	12-8
70	Gwalior	67-8
250	Indian	153-12
100	Katni 1st P.	101-4
100	Katni 2nd P.	105-8
40	Katni Df.	575
100	Katni	152-8
10	Punjab P.	8-8
10	Punjab	7-1
100	Shahabad	141-4

INSURANCE.

10	Jupiter P.	8
15	Jupiter	6-12
15	New India	15-12
200, 100	Oriental	1695
10	Vulcan	5-4

ELECTRIC.

100	Ahmedabad	110-0
1000	Andhra Val. P.	976-4
1000	Andhra Val.	550-0
50	Bombay Tram P:	65-0
50	Bom. Tram.	110-10
100	Tata Hydro P:	102-12
100	Tata Hydro	103-12
1000	Tata Power P:	1030-0
1000	Tata Power	410

RAILWAYS.

500	Ahm. Prantij	782-8
100	Amritsar Patti	110-0
100	Central Provin.	76-8
100	Dho: Barramati	87-0
100	Guzrat	50-0
90	Mandra Bhon	60-0
500	Tapti Valley	570

MINING.

10	Central India	0-12
10	Shivrajpur	12-2
150	Tata Steel 1 P:	117-8
100	Tata Steel 2 P.	38-12
30	Tata Steel D	265
75	Tata Steel	19-14

MISCELLANEOUS.

100	Alcock	181-14
250	Bom. Steam P.	200-10
250	Bom. Steam	171-4
50	Bom. Telephone	43
85	Brit. B Petrol	2-3-6
125	Bom. Burma Old	391-4
50	Bom. Burma New	145
100	Ind. Bleaching	141-14
15	Scindia	6-7-0
3-1/2 p.c.	Govt. Paper	60-10-6
5 p.c.	1945-55 Tax Free	100.4

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES.

—:—

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay, June 2.

In full-pressed Bales.	2 Days.	Since 1st Sept, This year.
Khandesh	91	316,819
Central India	712	319,542
Barsi and Nagar	234	164,101
Hyderabad-Gaorani	118	82,872
Berar	174	506,922
Central Provinces	143	363,530
Total Oomras	1,472	1,813,786
Dholera	2,370	215,816
N.-W. Provinces		89,756
Rajputana	149	43,299
Sind-Punjab		114,454
Broach	708	291 279
Coompta & Dharwar	2,075	68,186
Westerns-Northerns	644	32,031
Cocoanada		24
Tinnevelly and Cambodia		26,953
Persian		456
American		80,470
Egyptian & African	1,119	244,753
Comilla, Burma and other sorts		190
Total	8,537	3,023,323

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

1st Sept. to 28th May.

In full-pressed Bales.	Yesterday.	This year.
Europe	1,243	522.101
Japan & China	5,515	1,465,532
Ciast Ports		18,327
Up-country by Rail		167,219
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China Japan		35,205
Total	6,758	2,208,384

PRODUCE QUOTATIONS

BOMBAY, June 2.

Wheat	Sept.	3	8 0
Linseed	Sept	6	3 0
Castorseed		6	3 6
Cotton seed		2	2 6
Ground nuts		6	0 0
Mowra seed		4	8 0
Myrabollams		11	0 0
Poppy seed		11	6 0

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N. B.—A reward of Rs. 100/- would be awarded to any one challenging my statement.

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Remember that Kalzana is a Calcium food and not a drug. It cannot possibly do any harm, but must do good, because it strengthens the whole system. Kalzana moreover conquers irritability of the nerves and all other forms of ill-health due to lack of Calcium in the body, such as weakness of the teeth, loss of hair, skin troubles, etc.

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Kalzana

THE CALCIUM FOOD

Obtainable at all Chemists and Bazars.

TAP NEW YORK AND OTHER MARKETS

For Floating Indian Loans.

MAHARASHTRA CHAMBER'S SANE ADVICE.

The Secretary, Maharashtra Chamber of Commerce, has written to the Secretary to Government of India, Finance Department on the £10 million sterling loan, as follows:—

The Committee of this Chamber enter a strong protest against the continued Government policy of foreign borrowings at high rates. Four sterling loans have been previously issued, three in 1930 and one in the earlier part of this year, in February last. All these have been issued at high rates, the first three at 6 per cent. and in case of the fourth the rate approximated to 6 per cent. although it nominally stood at 5-1|2 per cent. The Committee consider that the present loan could have been successfully floated in this country at proper time when money is easy.

UNNATURAL EXCHANGE.

The Committee find that these borrowings have become necessary on account of the difficulty experienced in maintaining the unnatural statutory exchange ratio of 18d. which does not become effective even to-day after India's sacrifices in its cause for over six years. All sterling securities and gold worth some 17 crores have been frittered away from the Paper Currency Reserves in this effort to enable the Secretary of State for India to have funds on hand. It is pertinent to point out in this connection that this depletion of gold in the Paper Currency Reserve is likely to seriously jeopardise the convertibility of India's Currency into gold at the Statutary rate.

It is, the Committee consider, doubtful if India can be said to be a privileged borrower in London money market as the Finance Member has always stated, when she has to borrow at such a high rate (despite the heavy provision in the budget for debt redumption which means a burden on the already over-taxed people to the tune of some six crores or more) at a time when the rate of interest elsewhere is as low as 2-1|2 per cent. The Committee think that floating it as a Rupee Loan here would certainly have been a lesser evil. Making a sterling loan available for subscription to Indidians here is no compensation for the national loss involved, as it induces the flight of capital which is badly needed here.

"RIDICULED."

The Committee are aware in this connection of how very laudable but unsuccessful attempt was made some time back by Mr. Hussein Imam in the Council of State by moving a resolution recommending the creation of a Central Legislature to advise Government as regards their loan operations. The Hon. Member's move was then ridiculed by the Financial Secretary as unprecedented, unique and revolutionary. But the point to be noted is that no alternative was then suggested to the proposal. In the situation in which India stands to-day, it would, certainly, have checked Government vagaries in their financial operations. The foreign borrowing policy of Government, not to mention other things, makes it, the Committee would like to state, absolutely necessary that India must have full fiscal and economic freedom under the new Constitution, and that the hands of the future Indian Legislature must, in no way be tied down.

There is no reason why other money markets like those of New York and Paris should not be tapped, if at all a foreign loan becomes necessary. The foreign loan policy of Government of India justifies the charge that Government are not solicitous about the interests of India. The Committee also do not think that American or French investor can be scared away on account of the movement for the rights of Self-Government, as this does not mean that India intends to tread a strange path of its own. It does aspire to come into the comity of free nations of the world and as such she would certainly abide by all business morality and international conventions governing the obligations in matters financial.

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LORD ZETLAND ON NEED FOR SAFEGUARDS.

Duty To Posterity.

HOW INDIANS ARE ALREADY RUNNING THEIR COUNTRY.

The "Yorkshire Herald" writes:—

To what great extent Indians were already actively engaged in carrying on the essential work of controlling their own country was revealed by the Marquis of Zetland at a mass meeting held under the auspices of the York Conservative Association in the Exhibition Buildings, York, last night.

Lord Zetland, who was Governor of Bengal from 1916 to 1922, paid tribute to the great work of Lord Irwin as Viceroy, advocated a settlement of the Indian questions by peaceful negotiation and agreement.

Lord Zetland said that in the public services in India there were only 5,000 Europeans, while the 187,000 police had only 600 officers and 800 sergeants who were Englishmen.

Of the 2,500 judges in India, he pointed out all but 250 were Indians.

Stressing the need for settlement by agreement, he said that Indians must recognise the needs for safeguards. Safeguards were necessary to protect minorities, and to protect British trading interests, while it was essential that the British Army in India should be under the control of the Viceroy and not in charge of Indians.

He pointed out that the settled policy of this country as declared in 1920 was gradual development of self-government in India, and warned Gandhi and his associates that unless their apparent spirit of insincerity for real agreement disappears before the next meeting of the Round Table Conference the great enterprise on which the Conference is engaged is doomed to failure.

He could hardly believe that was to be its fate.

SETTLEMENT BY AGREEMENT ESSENTIAL.

Lord Zetland said the question of to-day was not whether Home Rule was to be conferred on India, nor simply whether the long ago declared policy of this country towards India was a gradual development of self-governing institutions with a view to the progressive realisation of responsible Government in India as an integral part of the British Empire.

The Indian question to be answered to-day was twofold.

(1) What is to be the next instalment of self-government which we are to grant to India? and

(2) Shall we try to decide the answer to the first part of the question in consultation with and in agreement with representatives of the Indian people, or shall we, on the other hand, decide for ourselves the exact nature and the exact extent of the next step along the road, and then go to the Indian peoples and say to them:

This is the nature and this is the extent of the next instalment that we are prepared to grant you, you may take it or you may leave it?

AGREEMENT ESSENTIAL.

It must be obvious to everybody that any system of government was likely to prove much more successful if accepted willingly by those who have to work it than a system imposed on them against their will.

He answered the question in the first way, and his conclusions were the results of consideration of the relations between Great Britain and India for a long period of time.

His view was that the completed picture which the artist had in mind of India was a picture of a self-governing India making its own contribution towards the progress of mankind, making its special contribution towards, the religious, philosophic, and artistic achievements of the human race, and to the civilisation of mankind as a willing partner in that great commonwealth of nations—that great and magnificent federation of peoples known to us as the British Empire.

Such a picture was well worth striving to secure.

A LONG WAY.

Dealing in detail with the history of the basis of the view he holds, Lord Zetland said we had travelled a long way on the road towards self-government for India before the institution of the Simon Commission and the setting up of the Round Table Conference.

A surprising thing of the public service of India was that no more than 5,000 servants had ever at one time been Europeans.

The police force consisted of roughly 137,000, and of that number only 600 police officers were Englishmen and 800 police sergeants. The rest consisted of Indian officers. Out of 2,500 judges only 230 were Englishmen.

This showed how much had already been done in the way of manning the machine of Government with an Indian personnel.

QUESTION OF CONTROL.

The question whether Parliament in this country should delegate its control over Indian affairs to a federal legislature composed of native princes, provincial representatives and representatives of this country would have to be further discussed, but his own view was that, subject to certain very important reservations and safeguards, the time had come when Parliament would do well to delegate to a federal legislature some part of its control over purely Indian affairs.

Among the reservations and safeguards he would impose would be that, when it was a case of protecting the interests of minorities, the Viceroy must have the right to act contrary to the advice of his ministers.

The Viceroy must have power to ensure the stability of the Indian financial system, while in the matter of trade we must have explicit guarantees that discriminating legislation and executive action should not be taken against British traders in India.

On the question of defence of India, he would not dream of placing British troops under the control of an Indian power; such troops should be under the control of the Viceroy, acting as the representative of the King.

BRITAIN'S SETTLED POLICY.

There were reasons why we should try to reach a solution of the Indian problem by agreement, and the first was the declaration made on August 17, 1920, to the effect that the gradual conferring of self-government on India was the settled policy of this country.

It was inconceivable that we could go back from that, and if we were to withdraw from the negotiations begun at the Round Table Conference last autumn we should be faced with an India seething with discontent and sedition leading to the position in which disaffection between the Government and the governed would gradually become wider and wider.

Apart from all moral consideration, it was commonsense that we should endeavour to settle these questions in agreement with reasonable Indians rather than try to impose on them by mere force some sort of a system of government which they do not approve.

"That is the way that great Yorkshireman, Lord Irwin, has consistently followed—a Yorkshireman of whom Yorkshiremen may be legitimately proud; a man of broad sympathies, of wide devotion; a man of outstanding character and courage; that is the path which he has consistently pursued—the path of peaceful negotiation.

"It is, in my opinion, the only sensible path. You cannot put back the hands of the clock; you cannot dam up the forces of evolution; all that you can hope to do is to turn those into a safe channel, and the only way in which you can successfully do that is by negotiation and agreement.

MR. GANDHI.

"While I think we should try to do all we can to meet the views of representative Indians, we are nevertheless doomed to failure unless representative Indians, in their turn, will do all that they can to try and meet also our point of view.

"In the last few weeks I have noticed a tendency on the part of Mr. Gandhi and some of his fellow-workers in the Congress to make speeches questioning the necessity of the reservations, and minimising the importance of the safeguards, and I am driven to the conclusion, both by the speeches of the kind made by Mr. Gandhi and of some of his immediate associates, that they are somewhat lacking in sincerity in in their desire to come to any real agreement with us.

"I feel bound to warn you, and them also, that unless that spirit disappears before the next meeting of the Round Table Conference, then this great enterprise upon which we are engaged will be doomed to failure. I can hardly believe that that is to be our fate.

"At any rate let us not give up striving and trying. Let us give future generations no cause to say that this generation of Englishmen by lack of courage and faith was responsible for the greatest catastrophe which could overtake mankind—a permanent alienation of the peoples of the East from the peoples of the West. Let us go forward with clear conscience and high courage, maintained in the knowledge that if failure is to be our portion we at least are guiltless in the sight of God and in the eyes of men." (Loud cheers).

"MOTHER INDIA" AND LONDON SLUMS.

A written question put to Lord Zetland was, "Is the book 'Mother India' mainly, or wholly, true and do you advise people to read it?"

Lord Zetland, replying, said it was quite likely everything, or nearly everything, which was stated in the book was actually true, but if he was asked if the book gave a true impression of the Indian people than he could say "Certainly not."

Supposing an Indian came to London and saw the slums of London, he could say all the unpleasant things he could find and say that "this is the English people." It was quite possible everything would be literally true, but it would not give foreigners a correct impression of the English people.

"There are many customs in India which to us are repulsive, but we must remember the conditions are different there," added Lord Zetland.—"Yorkshire Herald."

FLESH FORMATION

A factor of the greatest importance, when a child is in his infancy is the formation of sound flesh and strong limbs, and this development entirely depends upon the nourishment that a baby receives. If his food is deficient in what the doctors call protein, the child will grow up with soft muscles, a flabby skin and all the distressing complaints that arise from these conditions. Therefore parents, beware! Assure yourselves that your children are getting a food which is rich in protein. Start them on Lactogen, a food prepared from the purest milk which has been scientifically altered to make it practically identical to the richest mother's milk.

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"SAFEGUARDS MUST BE UNCOMPROMISINGLY UPHELD"

—:o:—

"India Not A Nation"

BRITISH PAPER'S VIEW OF "CONCESSIONS" TO INDIA.

Seventy-four years ago to-day the Indian Mutiny broke out in real earnest. It was the gravest crisis with which this country had ever been faced in India. Since then three-quarters of a century and the equivalent of a whole millennium of social and political development have rolled away, and once again this country finds itself faced in India with an exceedingly grave crisis. It is grave because on the decisions taken regarding India in the coming months depends—as at the time there depended on the outcome of the Mutiny—the future of this country in India for ever after.

The time has passed—British fingers have deliberately moved the clock forward—when disaffection in India can be overcome by the rough and ready methods of Mutiny days. We can no longer govern in India by the bayonet. As a result of the spread of Western ideas India has become politically conscious; she has acquired the Western jargon of nationalism, democracy, and self-determination, and—largely with British encouragement—she has been adjusting herself to them. We can only ignore this at our peril. Those who exhort the British in India, therefore, to "Govern or get out," are being concise at the expense of imagination, subtlety, foresight, and all the qualities that constitute statesmanship.

Govern—yes; but precisely how? That is the supreme and supremely difficult question to which the British people must find the right answer in the coming months. It is not the simple question that some of our rough-and-ready advisers would have us believe. It is a question, on the contrary, that before it is solved is likely to search the British character for courage and resolution, for vision and understanding, as deeply as ever in its history.

This country has already gone far in concession, farther than many thougnt possible less than a year ago, farther than some think prudent yet. The vision and the understanding have so far not been lacking, and we may be thankful for it. The time may be approaching now, when the courage and the resolution will be needed in equal degree, and the task will be to see that the second set of qualities is not allowed to overlay the first. Lord Irwin on his return to England has been conspicuously honoured, and has deserved it. Whatever he thought right he did vigorously and without fear. But only history can deliver the final verdict on his Viceroyalty. Few men in modern history have taken upon themselves so overwhelming a personal responsibility for innovations involving the destinies of two mighty peoples.

Lord Irwin's anxiety to reach an agreement with Mr. Gandhi was understandable. Mr. Gandhi represents Congress, and the Round Table Conference without Congress delegates was as a body without its right arm. Mr. Gandhi, therefore, would be a mighty prize. But the risk involved was enormous. Mr. Gandhi may be a saint, but he is certainly other things besides. If Mr. Gandhi arrives in England and starts talking about independence for India the time for perfectly plain speaking will have come. England has gone very near the limit of concessions; the Safeguards must be uncompromisingly upheld.

To talk in any other sense is to talk in folly. Cawnpore has shown us—has shown India—what India would be like without Britain. "Independence for India"? "India a nation"? India is not, is nowhere near being, a nation, and never will be while her age-long communal problem remains unsolved. Deep down at the core of the Indian situation is this canker of Hindu-Muslim antagonism. It is the very essence of India's difficulty, and, until some satisfactory way of adjusting it has been discovered, to talk of India governing herself without British safeguards is nothing else than nonsense.—"Sunday Times."

GOVERNMENT AND THE VERNACULARS.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—One Khasba-Dudhkhulay from Sholapur wrote a letter to the "Times of India" in its issue of the 19th instant, showing the other side of the much-discussed subject, "Government and the Vernaculars". I hope you will kindly publish the following few lines in your widely-circulated paper.

The writer of that letter is neither a Mahomedan nor a Government servant, and hence I am afraid he has put forth such arguments which neither a Mahomedan nor a Government servant would have thought wise to advance.

Khasba-Dudhkulay tells from his own experience that he got "applications from L.L.B.'s of nine or ten years' standing for a teacher's post on Rs. 60 per month" and from this he concludes that 'practice sacrificed for a handsome Rs. 300 a month is a sacrifice indeed!" The writer of the other side forgets that teaching to college students is not the same thing as teaching to school-boys. Professional work requires patient research and critical study of the subject which no teacher of school boys is expected to do. That in the present days of unemployment and bad economic conditions pleaders of ten years' standing can be got on Rs. 60 per month, does not mean in any way that profesor's in Government colleges should be asked to work on a wretched salary of Rs. 150 per month. To my knowledge, the Poona professor is a scholar of high repute and a gifted writer in Marathi. Moreover, he was a busy practitioner before being appointed as a professor in Marathi. Taking these facts into consideration, it is sheer njustice and bad economy that he should be asked to work on Rs. 100 per mensem or else to walk out.

The writer of the other side further writes that scholarship as such cannot exist in Marathi as it does in English or Sanskrit. This remark is not only far from truth but strongly indictive of the arraying ignorance of the writer. Marathi is not a dead language like Sanskrit. Every day it is growing and developing. It is compelling the attention of great scholars for intensive study. The Marathi language is as clasic as the English language. The writer of the other side writes like a man in the streat when remarks "Such is Marathi, a regular confusion and offering a good field for any man on the stateet to pass as a scholar". The writer seems to have fantastic ideas of scholarship.

The writer of the other side further adds that Marathi language differ greatly from one district to another' This remark is true in the sense that each Marathi district has a peculiar spoken language. But let me bring to the notice of the writer that classical Marathi language is the same all over the Marathi speaking districts. The language of books is the same throughout the whole of Maharashtra and other Marathi speaking districts.

Poona is the seat of learning in Maharashtra and hence it is no wonder that Poona-Marathi is considered the classical Marathi language. All great writers in Marathi literature have been from Poona and the present generation looks to Poona as its guide and inspiration. It is in the fitness of things, therefore, that the thi should be a highly paid post Poona professorial chair in Mara- It is a pity that there is only one chair for Marathi in Government colllege. In fact, there should have been more chairs for Marathi if Government really intended to encourage Marathi vernacular.

Khasba-Dudhkhalay further adds that the vernacular graduates are shy and timorous creature unable to mix with students from other parts of the Presidency or India and suggests that all vernacular posts (except Urdu) be abolished from our colleges altogether. In the first place the above remark has not an iota of truth in it. It is further incomprehensible what magic the Urdu vernacular has by which graduates in that vernacular are made to feel stout and strong when they mix with students from other parts of the presidency or India. The writer's favouritism for Urdu is illogical and absurd.

The writer further suggests that the standard of Marathi at standard five, six and seven at the vernacular classes should be considerably raised. This suggestion is made without taking into consideration the intellectual level of school-going boys. School-going boys have not the intellectual equipment necessary for understanding and appreciating high-class Marathi-literature.

I have no knowledge of Urdu vernacular and cannot boast to have travelled much beyond Maharashtra.

I do not knwo wherein Urdu is an all-India vernacular but I know this much that Urdu can never be a Maharashtra vernacular. In conclusion, I may add that Khasba-Dudhkulay should carefully go through the beautiful and scholarly writings of the famous writers like N. C. Kelkar, V. M. Joshi, S. K. Kolhatker and a host of others: I am sure, he will have his ideas of Marathi vernacular and literature greatly changed.—Yours, etc.,

J. G. JOGLEKAR.

Jalgaon, May 30.

SOME SELECTIONS

—:o:—

(BY B. N. WAGLE.)

Don't build castles in the air of what you will do when things are different, but commence immediately to do the work that you were sent into this world to do. Dismiss from your mind all thoughts of your own troubles, and what you can do to relieve the troubles of others, for while we are so full of self-consideration We are blind to the chances of doing good which are to-day passing unnoticed under our very eyes.

—HUGO WRIGHT.

A man cannot be a true reformer who is actuated by hatred of some insivilual or class. His motive power must be love for his follows. Love will banish war, caste, slavery, tyranny and all injustice. It will lead men away from crime. It will drive out cruelty, inhumanity and uncharitableness.

—THE ESSENE.

A man should be slow to form a resolve. He should searchingly examine his position and take into consideration every circumstance and difficulty connected with his decision, and should be fully prepared to meet them. He should be sure that he completely understands the nature of his resolution, that his mind is finally made up, and that he is without doubt and fear in the matter. Hasty resolves are futile. The mind must be fortified to endure.

—JAMES ALLEN.

Happy is he who has overcome all selfishness; happy is he who has attained peace; happy is he who has found the truth.

—BUDDHA.

Selfishness is that life-impetus which overlooks the good, but ever ready to censure the evil in a person, principle, or thing. It is antithetical to all that is pure, humble or kindly disposed—often comtemptuous to the loving or humane as though unworthy of consideration. It is long reversed.

—ARTHER F. MILTON.

The universe pays everyman in his own coin; If you smile it smiles upon you in return; if you frown you will be frownei at; if you sing you will be invited into gay company; if you think you will be entertained by thinkers; and if you love the world and earnestly seek for the good that is therein, you will be surrounded by loving friends and nature will pan into your lap the treasures of the earth.

—ZIMMERMAN.

If a man is troubled, perplexed, sorrowful, or unhappy, let him ask—"What mental seeds have I been sowing? What seeds am I sowing? What have I done for others? What seeds of troubles and sorrow and unhappiness have I sown that I should thus reap these bitter weeds?" Let him seek within and find, and having found, let him abandon all the seeds of self and sow, henceforth, only the seeds of truth.

—"LIGHT OF REASON."

Purity of Emotion is ever a concomitant of Purity within. Pure feelings cannot come of sinful flesh. That which is born of the flesh is flesh. Yet man was made in the image of God, and is not flesh. Man is more than matter, higher than flesh. When the holiest emotions prompt a man to help others upward and heavenward, then are his emotions pure.

—SAM PILLING.

Whatever may be men's speculative doctrines, it is quite certain that every intelligent person guides his life and risks his fortune upon the belief that the order of Nature is constant, and that the chain of natural causation is never broken.

—HUXLEY.

To ruminate upon evils, to make critical notes upon injures, and be too accurate in their apprehensions, is to add into our own tortures, to feather the arrows of our enemies, and to resolve to sleep no more, for injuries, long dreamton, take away at last all rest.

—SIR THOMAS BROWNE.

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Drakshasav

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Tokaiwa „	6972	15 June	29 „
Fushimi „	11000	....	@ 30 „
x Kaga „	5860	29 June	13 July
Hakozaki „	10500	....	@13 „
Hakodate „	5303	16 July	30 July

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Chichibu Maru	22000	24 June	30 June
Taisuta „	22000	8 July	14 July

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AUCTION SALE ALL THE STOCK-IN-TRADE. FURNITURE, ARTICLES ETC., OF THE JARI EMBROIDERY AND SILK GOODS SHOP AT BHULESHWAR NEAR LAL MANDIR, CARRIED ON IN THE NAME OF BALKISSONDAS KARSONDAS TOGETHER WITH ITS GOODWILL AS A GOING CONCERN.

Under instructions from the Court Receiver, Bombay, as Receiver appointed in Suit No. 2705 of 1930 (Jayantilal Nanabhai vs. Bai Champagavri) Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will on FRIDAY, the 12th instant, at 3 p.m. (S. T.) sell by Public Auction at the premises at Bhuleshwar near Lal Mandir

All the Stock-in-Trade, furniture, articles etc., of the Jari, embroidery and silk goods shop carried on in the name of Balkissondas Karsondas together with its good-will in one lot as a going concern or in separate lots.

The above shop will be on view 3 days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF "WOLSELEY" AND "CLEVELAND" MOTOR CARS.

Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will on SATURDAY, the 6th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction at their rooms:—

By order of the Municipal Assessor and Collector:—

1 "Wolseley", touring motor car in running order No. Y 2047.

By order of the concerned:—

1 "Cleveland" touring motor car, 5 seater, 21 H.P. and 6 cylinder in running order.

AUCTION SALE OF ABOUT 107 BALES OF COTTON DAMAGED BY FIRE AND WATER.

Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will on SATURDAY, the 6th instant at 2-30 p. m. (S. T.) sell by Public Auction in separate lots at Victoria Dock behind the Shed No. 1 on account of the concerned:—about 107 bales of Broach C.P. No. 1 Berar, C. I., Dhollera Cotton damaged by fire and water.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

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Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of Rs. 2-1/2 per cent. per annum from 1st January to 30th June, and at 2 per cent. from 1st July to 31st December, and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half year will be allowed.

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	Rs.
Capital Subscribed	2,00,00,000
Capital Paid-up	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund	92,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

From 25th December to 25th June interest is allowed at 2-1/2 per cent. on daily balance of Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000. From 25th June to 25th December interest is allowed at 2 per cent. on daily balance. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened. Rules may be obtained on application.

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SHIPPING NEWS

Exports & Imports.

ARRIVALS. June 2.

Aungban, Sharman, Rangoon.
Begum, Robb, Rangoon.
Cosata, Wille, Miri.
City of Salford, Golst, Hull.
Delhi, Poleson Gothenburg.

DEPARTURES. June 3.

Tottori Maru, Imada, Kobe.
Karagola, Fishley, Durban.
Rheinfels, Feldstedt, Karachi.
Mundra, Williamson, Karachi.
Durenda, Parker, London.
Baroda, Readman, Busrah.

LOADING. June 2.

Steamer City of Salford for Hull.
Steamer Baron Pualland for Melbourne.
Steamer Aquileia for Geneva.
Steamer Ranee for Java.

S S Aungban:—The B I S N Coy's steamer Aungban, arrived in harbour yesterday from Rangoon, with a cargo of Kerosene oil.

S S Begum:—The T M Coy's steamer Begum arrived in harbour yesterday from Rangoon, with a cargo of rice.

S S Cosata:—The S O Coy's steamer Cosata arrived in harbour yesterday from Miri with a cargo of kerosene oil.

S S City Solford:—The J F Coy's steamer City of Salford, arrived in harbour yesterday from Hull, with a general cargo.

S S Delhi:—The L Edward Ltd., steamer Delhi, arrived in harbour yesterday from Gothenburg, with a general cargo.

S S Tottori Maru:—The N Y K steamer Tottori Maru, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Kobe, with a general cargo.

S S Rheinfels:—The L Edward Ltd., steamer Rheinfels, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Karachi with same bottom cargo.

S S Mundra:—The M M Coy's steamer Mundra, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Karachi, with same bottom cargo.

S S Durenda:—The M M Coy's steamer Durenda, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for London with a general cargo and 2 passengers.

S S Baroda:—The B I S N Coy's steamer Baroda, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Busrah, with a general cargo and passengers.

AFRICAN MAIL REPORTS.

S S Karagola:—The B I S N Coy's Mail steamer Karagola, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Durban with mails, a general cargo and passengers.

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

Bombay, June 2.

1 City of Derby, Calcutta, 4-6 F F Campbell and Co.
2 Cathay, London, 13-6, M M and Co.
4 Mundra, Karachi, 3-6 M M & Co.
5 Cracovia, Trieste, 2-6, L T S M & Co.
6 Shunko Maru, Kobe, 8-6, O S Kaisha.
7 Clan Macivnes, Cochin, 10-6, James Finlay.
8 Tottori Maru, Japan, 3-6, N Y Kaisha.
9 City of Worcester Bedi Bunder 6-6 K. Nixon and Co.
11 Tyo Maru, Japan. 13-6 N K Kaisha.
12 Rheinfels, Karachi, 3-6, L Edwards.
14 Neuenfels, Hamburg, N F, L Edwards.
15 Durenda, London, 4-6, M M & Co.
16 Karagoa, Durban, 3-6, M M & Co.
17 Baron Ruttwen, Melbourne, 5-6, T Morrison & Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Hatkhola, NF NF M M & Co. N Y Kaisha.
Baroda, P. Gulf, 3-6, M M & Co.
Varsova, Busrah, 5-6, M M & Co.
6 Barjora, Calcutta, 4-6 M M & Co.
7 Tasmania Maru, Japan, 5-6.
8 City of Salford, Karachi, 9-6, James Finlay & Co.
9 Nirvana N F N F M M & Co.
15 Strudsholm, Kobe, 2-6, National S S Co.
16 Laxmi N F N F R Assaria & Co.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

B Silverlarch, P. Gulf, 5-6, Volkart Bros.
C Janaki, M'Coast, 6-6, M S S Co.
D E Begum, Rangoon, 7-6, T Morrison & Co.
F Rizwani, Calcutta, 2-6, T Morrison & Co.
G Oostcappelle, M'Coast, 3-6, Merchant S N Co.
H Jamnagar, Jamnagar, NF, L Naranji & Co.
K Bamora, NF, NF, M M & Co.
R Lalita, M'Coast, 2-6, Malabar S S Co.

STEAMERS EXPECTED

FROM LONDON.

Rawalpindi, 5-6-31, P & O S N Co.
Mantua, 12-6-31, P & O S N Co.
Mooltan, 19-6-31, P & O S N Co.

FROM PLYMOUTH.

Warfield 18-6-31, M M & Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

C/o Manchester 3-6-31. K N Co.
Tarantia 8-6-31 G T C.
Kasama 14-6-31 K N C
Clan Ogilvey 16-6-31 J F C.
City of Wellington 30-6-31 K N C.

FROM OSLO.

Agra 3-6-31, L Edwards Ltd.
Japan 24-7-31, L Edwards Ltd.
Tugela, 15-6-31, L Edwards Ltd.
Nippon 29-6-31 L Edward Ltd.
Tenerefta 11-7-31 L. Edward Ltd.

FROM HAMBURG.

Almkerk, 2-6-31, L Edwards Ltd.
Stolzenfels, 9-6-31, L Edwards Ltd.
Liechtenfels, 13-6-31, L Edwards Ltd.
Lanterfels, 23-6-31, L Edward Ltd.
Aytekerk, 29-6-31, L Edwards Ltd.
Rheinfels, 30-5-31, L Edwards Ltd.
Waterfels 9-6-31, L Edwards Ltd.

FROM GENOA.

Aquileia 2-6-31, M Italiana.
Genoa 30-6-31 M Italiana
Kadoe 5-6-31 T M Co.
Salawati 19-6-31 T M Co.

FROM TRIESETE

Himalaya 13-6-31 L T C.
Pilsna 15-6-31 L T C
Gange 6-6-31 L T C

FROM NEW YORK.

Trentbank, 20-5-31. F F Campbell.
C/o Bradford, 18-6-31, F F Campbell Co.
C/o Canton, 18-7-31, F F Campbell Co.

FROM CHINA AND JAPAN PORTS.

Heimei Maru 18-5-31 O S Kaisha.
Tokiwa Maru, 15-6-31, N Y Kaisha.
Kaga Maru, 29-6-31, N Y Kaisha.
Comorin, 5-6-31, P & O S N Co.
Allpore, 21-6-31, P & O S N Co.
Celebes Maru, 19-6-31, O S Kaisha.

FROM AUSTRALIA.

Naidera, 19-6-31, P & O S N Co.

FROM DURBAN.

Khandalla, 6-6-31, M M & Co.
Kenya, 20-6-31, M M & Co.

SAILING DATES OF STEAMERS FOR LONDON.

Cathay, 13-6-21 P & O. S N Co.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

C Worcester 6-6-31, K N Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Neuenfels N. F. L. Edwards, Ltd.

FOR HULL.

City of Salford, 9-6-31 J F Co.

FOR GENEVA.

Aquileia, NF M Italiana.

FOR KOBE.

Tasmania Maru, N F N Y Kaisha
Shunko Maru, 8-6-31, O S Kaisha.
Tyo Maru, N F, N Y Kaisha.

FOR DURBAN.

Karanja, 12-6-31, M M & Co.

FOR BUSRAH.

Varsova N F M M & Co.

FOR RANGOON.

Begum T M Co.
Badarpur N F B S Co.

STEAMERS FIXED.

FOR LONDON

Cathay, P & O S N Co.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

City of Worcester, M N Co.

FOR HULL.

City of Salford, J F Co.

FOR GENEVA.

Aquileia, M Italiana.

FOR HAMBURG.

Neuenfels L Edwards Ltd.

FOR CHINA AND JAPAN PORTS.

Tasmania Maru, N Y Kaisha.
Shunko Maru O. S. Kaisha.
Iyo Maru, N Y Kaisha.

FOR DURBAN.

Karanja, M M & Co.

FOR BUSREE.

Varsova M M & Co.

FOR RANGOON.

Begum T M Co.
Badarpur B S Co.

GENERAL LANDING DATE

Neuenfels, 30-6-31.
City of Worcester, 30-6-31.
Mundra, 30-6-31.
Cracovia, 1-6-31.
Rheinfels, 1-6-31.
City of Derby, 1-6-31.

Boats for A Coton Kidderpore 1-6-31.

Boats for A Cotton Kidderpore
Oosteappelle, 1-6-31.
Lalita, 1-6-31.
Strudsholm, 1-6-31.
Irrawadi, 1-6-31.
Kalavati, 1-6-31.
Dayavati, 1-6-31.
Nirvana, 2-6-31.

EXPORTS. Bombay, June 2.

S S Cathal for London.—70 bales wool raw, C Lister & Co.; 1000 cwts linseed cakes, M Bhuta & Co.

For Marseilles.—10000 cwts. castorseed, K Devchand & Co.

S S Durenda for Dunkirk.—110 bales cotton raw, Ralli Bros.

For Hull.—1000 cwts. myrabollams, C Jivanlal & Co.; 500 groundnut oil cakes, H V Oomerbhoy.

S S City of Worcester for Liverpool.—158 bales wool raw, W Latham & Co.; 25 bales wool raw, H Jeewan; 22 bales wool raw, Bombay Co.; 50 bales wool raw, M Motilal.

S S Cracovia for Trieste.—

For Venice.—110 bales cotton raw, Bombay Co.

S S City of Derby for Philadelphia:—41 bales goat skin, Briskey Co.; 26 bales goat skin, D M Allahbux; 19 bales goat skin, Shamjimal.

For New York.—21 bales goat skin, Briskey Co.; 3 bales goat skin, Shamjimal.

For Boston.—153 cks. goat skin, M Mohmad Ali & Co.; 25 cks. goat skin, Shamjimal.

S S Neuenfels for Hamburg.—220 bales cotton raw, Volkart Bros.; 60 bales cotton raw, Patel Cotton Co.; 2,000 cwts. groundnut cakes, Birla Bros; 1030 cwts. jowari, Birla Bros.; 4950 cwts. jowari, Ralli Bros.; 7 cases casings, Shamjimal; 1200 cwts. groundnut oil cakes, H Ramji & Co.; 1000 cwts. groundnut oil cakes, Steel Bros.; 2100 cwts. groundnut oil cakes, W Latham & Co.; 600 cwts. joowari, R Ratilal & Co.

For Ghent.—60 bales cotton raw, Volkart Bros.

For Rotterdam:—55 bales cotton raw, Bombay Co.; 150 cwts. casim, M Gulabdas & Co.

For Antwerp.—19 bales cotton fly, A L Zaveri.

S S City of Salford for Ghent.—125 bales cotton raw, G K Kaisha. Ltd.

For Antwerp.—500 cwts. joowari, T S Thadani & Son.

S S Tottori Maru for Shanghai.—500 bales cotton raw, Ralli Bros; 50 bales cotton raw, G K Kaisha Ltd.; 200 bales cotton raw, M Amersey & Co.

For Nagoya.—50 bales cotton raw, G K Kaisha Ltd.

S S Shunko Maru for Kobe.—2000 bales cotton, T M Kaisha Ltd.; 1000 bales cotton raw, G Dossa & Co.

For Osaka.—500 bales cotton raw, T M Kaisha Ltd.; 500 bales cotton raw, G K Kaisha Ltd.

For Shanghai.—1,000 bales cotton raw, Patel Cotton Co.

For Tientsin.—200 bales cotton raw, Patel Cotton.

S S Tasmania Maru for Kobe.—100 bales, cotton raw, T M Kaisha Ltd., 200 bales cotton raw, Sassoon J David & Co.; 300 bales cotton raw, G K Kaisha Ltd.

For Osaka.—200 bales cotton raw, H Nensey & Co.; 100 bales cotton raw, G K Kaisha Ltd.

IMPORTS. Bombay, June 2

S S Barjora, Agents, M M & Co. from Busrah.—616 bkts. dates; 50 bales wool.

From Mohammerah.—41 bags skins; 38 bags almonds; 62 bags gum; 16 bags attari; 138 bags raisin; 150 bags p. nads; 337 bales wool.

From Bushire.—50 bales wool; 28 bags almonds; 20 bags attari; 24 joltas raisin.

From Bunder Abbas:—53 bundles rose buds; 89 bags raisin; 32 joltas assafoetida; 77 bundles fish.

From Muscat.—242 bags dates; 79 bags fish.

From Qwader.—36 bundles mats.

From Pasin.—75 bundles mats.

From Karachi.—151 bkts. dry fruits; 12 crts. empty cylinder, 1136 bags wheat.

From Porebunder.—51 cases ghee 10000 bags cement.

S S Mundra, Agents M M & Co. from London.—38 cases sausages; 40 cases fire clay; 50 cases beer; 540 cases provision; 31 cases medicine; 50 cases cardials; 100 cases glassware; 40 cases flour; 125 cases fruit salt; 115 cases gin; 35 cases stout; 162 cases sanitary fluid 140 cks. chemicals; 181 drums paints; 200 tub. oil; 35 drums varnish; 269 drums spirits; 100 cases clovesteins.

From Middleborough.—1261 bundles steel sheets; 857 bundles steel angles; 53 bundles steel plates; 317 bundles steel rounds; 160 cks. paints; 176 cks. chemicals.

From Antwerp:—75 cases e'ware; 112 cases glassware; 116 cks. chemicals; 250 bundles steel rods; 1465 bundles steel bars; 207 bundles steel plates; 300 bundles circles; 4978 bundles steel hooks; 782 bundles joists; 1140 bundles steel tees; 553 bundles steel beams; 1020 bundles steel angles; 505 bundles steel springs; 240 cks. starch; 319 cks. chemicals.

From Bordeaux.—23 cases brandy.

From Amsterdam.—41 bales cottons; 240 cases starch.

From Alexandria.—765 bales cotton.

From Port Said.—175 bales cotton.

PRODUCE RECEIPTS
BOMBAY, June 2.

	Bales.
Khandesh	91
Central India	712
Barsi/Nugger	234
Hyderabad/Gaodani	118
Berar	174
Central Provinces	143
Dhollera	2370
Rajputana ...	149
Broach	708
Compta/Dharwar	2075
Western/Northerns	664
Egyptians	1111
East Africans	8
Cotton	8537
	Cwts.
Wheat	33150
Linseed	5459
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds	50
Gingellyseeds	1719
Poyyanseeds	144
Groundnuts	16234
Castorseeds	3672
Rice	2061
Myrabollans	2160
Cottonseeds	12980
Gram	1468
Joowar	21570
	Tons.
Coal	94

THE TATA OIL MILLS' QUOTATIONS

Ex. Godown.
BOMBAY, June 2.

Filtered Cocoanut Oil Ready Rs. 374 per ton.

Filtered Til Seed Oil Ready Rs. 18 per case of 84 lbs.

Coacoanut Cake Ready Rs. 70 per ton.

OUR LONDON LETTER

(Continued from page 6.)

esteem of justice and truth above all things.

There is a general satisfaction amongst the Indian community here that the next meeting of the Federal Structure Committee, will be held in London on 29th June. While I am on this topic, I might emphasise the primary necessity of an efficient and adequate Secretariat for the non-official delegates. I remember many instances when during the Sessions of the last Conference a certain section of the non-official group found a great difficulty in being out-spoken at the private and confidential informal discussions, at which the official staff could not for obvious reasons be entrusted with the reference and culling out of certain facts and figures without disclosing the general trend of thought prevalent. Free discussion at informal meetings in the presence of the official secretarial staff, cannot be carried on without the risk of disclosure of the line of action contemplated. Hence I should very strongly urge that a separate personal secretarial staff be employed by the Congress Delegates to avoid the handicaps which came to light during the last Conference.

The 6 per cent. India Loan of £10,000,000 has fallen flat. Two-thirds of this amount remains in the hands of the underwriters. The venomous propaganda of the extremists in this country has brought about the failure of this loan. These extremist organs in the English press are responsible for the opinion prevalent here that the Nationalists will repudiate India's public debts to Britain. The result of such misconception is clearly seen in the failure of the Loan. The unnatural and unhealthy propping up of the exchange ratio, the reckless spending of public funds, disastrous borrowing at humiliating rates of interest have all set up a vicious circle which should be broken into without further delay.

UNPRECEDENTED SUCCESS } MADAN THEATRES, have the pleasure of PRESENTING BEFORE THE PUBLIC OF BOMBAY { DRAWING CROWDED-HOUSES

(PERFECT AND FULL-LENGTHED)

ALL-TALKING, ALL-SINGING & ALL-DANCING

HINDI DRAMA (IN 12 REELS)

SHIRIN-FARHAD

SCREEN-VERSION OF THE GREATEST LOVE STORY EVER TOLD SHOWING HIGH IDEALS & DIVINITY OF LOVE OF THE AGES, GLOWING WITH THE MAGNIFICENT SETTINGS OF ARTISTIC EXCELLENCE.

MARVELLOUS ACTING OF THE STARS OF FAME:—
SWEET-VOICED MASTER NISSAR, THE RENOWNED STAGE-STAR AS "FARHAD."

THE BEAUTIFUL KAJJANBAI, THE NIGHTINGALE OF BENGAL, AS "SHIRIN."

(IT'S AN ALL-STAR CAST) & (PRODUCED ON "RCA" PHOTOPHONE SYSTEM.) WITH ADDITIONAL ENTERTAINMENT OF A TALKIE-COMEDY IN TWO PARTS.

"MUMBAI NEE SHETANEE"

Featuring MASTER MOHAN with Miss SHARIFA & OTHERS.
SHOWS DAILY: 6-15 & 10 P.M. SAT., SUN. and HOLIDAYS EXTRA AT 3 P.M.
TO-DAY MATINEE AT 3 P.M. SHOWING AT

WELLINGTON CINEMA

(DHOBI TALAO)

YOUR BABY'S HEALTH

during the first five years needs every care and attention. YOU CAN'T TRIFLE WITH THE PROBLEM.

Just as the baby needs pure air and food, so does it need a pure and SCIENTIFIC tonic that would lie lightly on its tender stomach, build its bone and muscle, enrich its blood, correct its organs and not only prevent onslaughts of disease, but also cure any lurking disease.

BABY Guaiacol

containing Calcium Phosphorous and Writaglia (Rosebay) in an unrivalled combination with other harmless but potent medicinal herbs and roots, is a product evolved out of years of medical research and designed most effectively to function as a

Baby's Elixir Unique

Endorsed by medical opinion and prepared under the direction of a qualified medical man, it makes as safe a preparation as you can try with absolute confidence and watch its wonderful results.

It Costs You Only Rs. 2 POST FREE.

for a month's treatment!

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Ballard Estate, BOMBAY.

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The Bombay Chronicle

JUPITER GENERAL
has branches and agencies in principal towns in India. J12

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

BOMBAY, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 3, 1931.

SOLUTION OF ELECTORAL QUESTION.

—:o:—

Bengal Journalists Produce A Scheme.

CALCUTTA, June 1.

The board for communal affairs of the Indian Journalists' Association recently appointed a sub-committee with instructions to tabulate the various electoral schemes suggested for Bengal and to frame, if possible, a scheme that is likely to be accepted generally.

While framing a scheme for Bengal the sub-committee which was composed of Messrs. Nares Chandra Sen Gupta, Wahed Hossain, Md. Abdul Hakim and Kishore Mohan Banerjee, say they kept in view the possibility of its adoption with suitable modifications by other provinces, and they believe that their scheme, though primarily intended for Bengal, is suitable for other provinces.

SYNTHESIS OF PRINCIPLES.

The sub-committee say: The essential feature of the scheme is that it is a synthesis of the principles of both communal and joint electorates with the advantages of both. It seeks to ensure representation of minorities at least to the strength of their population. It provides for election on communal lines, but at the same time leaves the door open for election on political, social, economic or any other lines. If and when communal feeling is running high, the voters may vote on communal lines. But if and when they are enlightened enough they may vote on non-communal lines.

"We believe that the present communal feeling is a passing phase, and is bound to disappear with the spread of sound knowledge. But we feel that it would be impolitic to ignore the communal feeling and the suspicion and distrust. We claim that our scheme, which has been explained in the course of the report, accommodates both the schools of thought of separate electorates and of joint electorates. We claim also for our scheme that it is simple, easily workable and scientific."

THE PROPOSAL.

Proposing a joint multiple representation scheme, the sub-committee state:—

This will be most suitable for Bengal, where the population is nearly equally balanced from a communal point of view. The scheme has the further advantage of being suitable for extension to the conditions of any other province, where the minority community has a very poor numerical strength. It will also be suitable for the Punjab, where three communities preponderate, none being, numerically considered, negligible.

This scheme is intended, not only to satisfy the separatists without producing the evil effects of the present day system of separate elections, but to prepare the country and gradually lead it to a universal joint election system on an economic and political basis, instead of a communal basis, which is after all an incongruous condition for the development of true responsibility in the administration of the country.

THE FRANCHISE.

There shall be no special constituency or representation of interests. Voting shall be by all adult persons above the age of 20 of both sexes and through the secrecy of the ballot box. (Our colleague Moulvi Abdul Hakim suggests 30 years of age for women). A constituency will be formed by the actual number of voters in it on the basis of adult franchise. Each voter shall have a single vote (or a limited number of votes where necessary) but the representation in the constituency shall be multiple, that is, two, three, four, or more according to the proportion of the different communities on the electoral roll of the communities concerned.

We propose that the Legislative Council of Bengal, which is elected by a population of nearly five crores as calculated in the last census, should consist of not less than 300 members so that for a unit of 1.6 lakhs of people or about 70,000 voters there will be returned one candidate.

AN ILLUSTRATION.

Let us take the case of Mymensingh for illustration. The district consists of about 51 lakhs of people of both sexes as calculated in 1931. According to our proposal the district should return 32 members. There are about 12 lakhs of Hindus and 38 lakhs of Mussalmans, that is, the population is divided communally in the proportion of 25 per cent. for the minority community and 75 per cent for the majority community. If now the whole district be taken (for argument's sake) as one constituency, eight members will be returned by the minority community and 24 by the majority; or in proportion of one to three for the two communities. Men of both the communities may stand and even if we suppose that the voting will take place on the worst communal lines, no community can go unrepresented. Eve if we suppose the voters are so much disorganised, or personal rivalry between candidates is so blind, or personal influence is exercised so unscrupulously that voters are minutely divided, yet the return may not follow strict communal proportions, but the difference will not be of any serious consequence. In case, however, of voting on the natural normal basis of economic and political party lines, the probability is that men of any community, distinguished for self-sacrifice and service to the people, will be returned.

EQUAL NUMBERS.

Take again, the case of Dinajpur. The last (1931) census figures for the district are available. Dinajpur has a population of about 17,55,000 of which Mussalmans are 8,89,000, non-Moslems are 8,56,000. The population being thus nearly equally balanced, the total number of candidates returnable will be 10 according to our calculation of one member for a unit of 1.6 lakhs of persons and if the voting be on the worst communal lines no amount of manipulation can prevent the return by any community on its actual population basis.

Take the case of Calcutta, where the population is calculated, in the 1931 census, to be nearly 11,61,000 which will return seven candidates. Here the communal proportion is 18 lakhs Hindus and about 3.5 lakhs of Mussalmans; so that on a joint voting of a single vote for a single voter returning seven candidates and supposing that voting proceeds on the worst communal lines, the ratio of candidates will be 5 and 2, just in accordance with the ratio of population.

Thus in the multiple electorate the number of candidates returned in this way will not be less than two and may be more in proportion to the numerical strength of the communities, and the minority community will have the certainty of returning candidates according to its numerical strength. The successful candidates in every constituency will be those who secure the greatest number of votes up to the allotted number in each constituency.

EUROPEANS.

Then there is the case of those classes whose number is negligible in comparison to the number of other major communities in the constituency. The case of the Europeans of Calcutta is one point. Numerically they are a negligible element, but their stake in the country as also their contribution to the public purse is considerable. In no country in the world has class like this got any franchise unless it associates its interest with the national interests of the country. But the conditions in this country are not on a par with other countries and we feel this class should have a voice in the administration of the country so far as their interests are concerned.

Besides allowing them full scope of returning candidates to the Legislative Council in the general electorate, we propose that any administrative operation which will be devised to affect their interests in any way should be considered in a Council Committee, specially appointed for the purpose, in which this class will have the right to return a suitable number of representatives who may also sit in the Council as additional members for the particular purpose. The decision of the Council Committee will be given proper weight when the matter comes up for consideration ahd decision in the Council.

PUBLIC SERVICES.

Another question of very great importance has been raised in our committee, namely, the question of proportion of appointments to the public services. The suggestion has been made that this should be manipulated on the basis of an ultimate fifty-fifty result which the reservation of a minimum qualification. But we consider that it will not be necessary to tie the hands of the legislature in this manner, if our scheme of representation is given effect to making the legislature fully responsible to the communities jointly and separately. We have no reason to believe that ministers fully responsible to the Legislature and ultimately to the people will be so perverse as to encourage nepotism in the matter of appointments.

CAWNPORE GETTING NORMAL

—:o:—

Signboard Issue Yet Unsettled

FRESH MOVES FOR HONOURABLE COMPROMISE

(From Our Correspondent).

CAWNPORE, June 2.

The situation at Cawnpore is very peaceful for the last two days. About 400 arrests have been made for disobedience of Section 144, as assemblies of more than five persons has been declared unlawful. Notorious characters have been rounded up. Police guards are patrolling the city by night, and armed pickets are posted at strategic points. Large posse of armed guards is kept at Moulganj crossing, the chief danger spot. No crowds are seen and the city is returning to normal conditions. Hindus have opened their shops, but Muslims are still observing hartal. Their shops are remaining closed. Mills were not picketed to-day.

Muslim workers are going on work as usual. No fresh stray assaults are reported. One more Hindu who was injured has died in hospital. The injured number 3 Hindus and 26 Muslims.

PT. SUNDERLAL FOR COMPROMISE.

Pt. Sunderlal has been trying his level best for compromise between Hindus and Muslims, but all attempts have been in vain. Both sides are obdurate in their demands several alternative suggestions were put over the signboard issue, but were all rejected, but Sjt. Sunderlal is leaving to-night for Benares to write a report on the Cawnpore Riot Inquiry Committee, of which he is Secretary. Muslims have not yet buried their tazias, but they claim that they can be buried till Chelim. Attempts are still being made for an honourable compromise. General public opinion in the city is that police were thoroughly justified in opening fire seeing the salutary after effects and think that if authorities had adopted similar stern measures during the last riots the trouble would not have become as serious as it actually did.

MACLAGAN ENGINEERING COLLEGE AFFAIRS.

LAHORE, June 1.

All members of the Maclagan Engineering College staff have wired to the Secretary of State, Viceroy, Governor and other officials viewing with grave apprehension the malicious activities" of a section of students in making unfounded allegations against the Principal, and considering such action highly detrimental to College discipline.

The telegram, records the considered opinion that the Principal, Captain H. Whitaker, is always showing unfailing courtesy and impartiality towards, all without distinction of caste or creed, and expresses the staff's loyalty to him.

A large number of students attending the College have also sent a telegram to the authorities, expressing their entire faith and confidence in the ability, integrity and impartiality of Captain Whitaker.—A.P.

The keenness of the contest for seats on the B.P.C.C. was evident from the large number of women voters who flocked to the polling booths. Here a woman is waiting to exercise her franchise.

DISCOVERY II RETURNS

Valuable Researches Made

RUGBY, June 1.

After a successful maiden voyage in South Atlantic and Antarctic, lasting nearly 18 months Discovery II has returned to England. The vessel which is built expressly for research in Southern waters and specially strengthened for ice navigation, can steam over 9,000 miles without refuelling. The object of her investigation is to secure permanence for whaling industry in South.

Observations have been made on temperature, salinity and density of sea water, its content of phosphate and nitrate and other factors controlling the growth and abundance of microscopic plants on which all animal life and even that of whales ultimately depends.

WHALING INDUSTRY.

A study has also been made of the drifting life in ocean including small prawn, which in South forms the exclusive food of blue and fin whales. Observations made by the Discovery which worked in conjunction with R. R. S. William Scoresby have been taken throughout two Antarctic summers and over the whole of South Georgia whaling grounds, an area of over twenty-six hundred miles.—B. O. W.

Rugby, June 1.—Anglo-Soviet Debts and Claims Committee met to-day and discussed the present position in Sub-committees dealing with the bondholders' claims and with miscellaneous claims.—B. O. W.

DEVARAMPADU CONFERENCES.

Victory Pillar For Satyagrahis.

(From A Correspondent)

GUNTUR, May 30.

The Devampadu Sibiram has become famous all over the Andhra District owing to the work of the volunteers patience, perseverance and suffering. To commemorate the great vicorty won at the place by the Andhra Satyagrahis, a permanent stnoe pillar was raised on the 27th instant by Deshbhakta Konda Venkatappayya Pantulu, the veteran Andhra leader.

RYOTS CONFERENCE.

Ryots met under the Presidentship of Professor N. G. Ranga and lecided upon a withholding if in case Government does not come to their rescue without any more delay. The Profesor has outlined a practical policy of agitation to get the grievances of the ryots redressed as soon as possible. An Enquiry Committee was formed with the Profesor as its President to enquire into the grievances of the ryots with the Professor as its President the Zamindra ryots.

POLITICAL CONFERENCE.

The people who met there for the Ryots Conference constituted themselves into political conference and met under the Presidentship of Mr. Nagaeswararao. Mr. Nageswararao made a fervent appeal to the ryots to enrol themselves as Congressmen, to wear khaddar, to join as volunteers to picket liquor shops and foreign cloth shops. Ongole Taluka Congress Committee, was formed.

WORKING DAY OF 7¾ HOURS

Coalminers' Conference Decision

LONDON, June 2.

Geneva.—Working day of seven and three quarter hours in coalmines has been adopted by 30 votes to 15 by Conference on miners' hours.—Reuter.

NEGROES PAY HOMAGE TO LIBERATORS

Special Service For Wilberforce And Others.

RUGBY, June 1.

There was an unprecedented gathering at Westminister Abbey yesterday, when many hundred Negroes attended a special service and visited the monuments of the Great English emancipators of Slavedom, Wilberforce, Buxton and Livingstone.

They also heard an address on Abraham Lincoln delivered at the foot of his statut outside the Abbey.—B. O. W.

TAKE UP SPINNING AND KHADI-PRODUCING.

Mrs. Rao's Exhortation At Women's Conference.

(From A Correspondent).

KHAMGAON, June 2.

Berar Women's Conference was held yesterday noon under the presidentship of Mrs. Sonabai Rao. Mammoth gathering of women from the province was present. Mrs. Rao, in her address, laid stress upon taking up spinning and Khadi propaganda by women. She congratulated Berar on the bold part it had taken in the Civil Disobedience Movement and, especially in Forest Satyagraha.

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, President-e-lect, Berar Political Conference also attended.

MORE DEATHS THAN BIRTHS IN ENGLAND

RUGBY, June 1.

The Registrar General's return for the first quarter of the current year shows that of 159,820 live births registered, 81881 were males and 77,939 females. Number of live births [illegible] increase over figure for corresponding period of last year of eleven-hundred.

Death rate for quarter was 16.5 per 1,000. Natural decrease of population by excess of deaths over births was 2378.—B. O. W.

MORE "STORIES" OF ANNAM COMMUNISTS

Reminiscent Of Medieval Europe.

HANOI, June 2.

Terrible stories of murder, torture and burning down of churches and houses by Communist bands are arriving from Northern Annam. The victims include Mayors and notable personages of Annam.

Boiling resin was poured into the eyes of inhabitants of one village who refused to carry out Reds orders. Burning resin was poured over the body of a headman who was dragged through the street and finally his skull was smashed.

Clothes of the Annamite Mayor were soaked in petrol and then set fire to. Troops are engaging rebels.—Reuter.

ANTI-CATHOLIC NEWSPAPER CAMPAIGN CEASES

Cardinals' Support Pope's Conciliatory Attitude.

LATERAN TREATY NOT SERIOUSLY MENACED.

LONDON, June 2.

Rome.—Twenty-four Cardinals yesterday morning listened to a grave address by the Pope dealing at length with the bearing of the present crisis on the Lateran Treaty of 1929, which has brought peace between Vatican and Italy.

The Cardinals unanimously supported the attitude of the Pope, which was most conciliatory, while strongly insisting on the rights of the Church. It is not feared that the Lateran Treaty will be seriously menaced by the present disagreement.

NO PROCESSIONS.

Pope has sternly forbidden all Church processions outside ecclesiastical property in order not to afford an excuse for hot-heads on either side.

Vatican newspaper "Osservatore Romano" has been instructed not to publish at present details of anti-clerical disturbances or official steps against Catholic Action Party.

Telegrams are arriving at the Vatican from all parts of the world expressing indignation at the recent disturbances and paying homage to Holy See.—Reuter.

Mussolini's Fiat

VATICAN SECRET MEETING

LONDON, June 1.

Rome.—Mussolini has ordered the immediate cessation of the newspaper campaign which has played a prominent part in inciting young Fascists to anti-clerical disturbances and papers this evening had nothing whatever on the subject.

Twentyfour Cardinals attended the secret meeting at Vatican today and remained for over two hours with the Pope. Important decisions were made but their nature has not been revealed.—Reuter.

68-YEAR OLD FRENCH PRESIDENT MARRIED

To An Old Friend.

LONDON, June 1.

Paris.—General surprise has been caused in France by laconic announcement that President Doumergue was married to-day to Madame J. Graves at Elysee Palace.

It was generally known that Doumergue who is aged 68 would be married shortly to an old friend, but it was expected that it would be after he had quitted the Presidency on 13th June.

The ceremony was performed by the Mayor of the Eighth Arrondissement.—Reuter.

MYSORE ASSEMBLY TROUNCES GOVERNMENT.

Throws Out Electoral Reform Bill.

MYSORE, June 1.

The Mysore Assembly to-day, by an overwhelming majority, rejected a Government Bill calculated to check election offences.

The Law Secretary in explaining the provisions of the Bill said that it was very essential in representative institutions that their purity and representative character should be scrupulously maintained. The bill provides for disqualifying for five years all persons convicted for bribery or for exercising undue influence during the elections.—A. P.

BENGAL CONGRESS DISPUTE.

(By Mail.)

CHITTAGONG, May 29.

Considerable sensation has been created in Chittagong by the issue of several circulars and counter-circulars by the two rival Congress parties. The present Bengal Provincial Congress Committee, having ignored the District Congress Committee lately formed with Mr. J. M. Sen-Gupta as president, has appointed Mr. Ali Ahmed Ali, a member of the local Congress Committee, as returning officer and empowered him to prepare the electoral rolls.

The District Congress Committee has, in its turn, appointed Mulvi Safdar Rahman as returning officer and has issued a circular warning the public against the "wrongful activities" of Mr. Ali Ahmed Ali.

Mr. Sen Gupta's statement, recently published in the press has met with influential support in Chittagong.—A. P.

BENGAL CHAMBER CONDEMNS PICKETING

—:o:—

But Admits There Was No Compulsion

CALCUTTA, June 1.

The Committee of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce recently addressed the Government of India with regard to the interpretation which is being put in some quarters on the terms of the Irwin-Gandhi agreement and during Mahatma Gandhi's visit to Simla, they telegraphed to the Government suggesting that the agreement itself left many loopholes for the conduct of boycott and picketing in a manner contrary to its spirit.

NO COMPULSION.

In particular, they drew attention to the form of a letter of Covenant issued by the Foreign Piece-Goods Boycott Congress Committee in up-country parts which, in their opinion, clearly ignored that spirit, though no restraint or intimidation had been exercised to get the letter signed, and though it was perfectly open to persons to sign such an undertaking of their own free will or refuse to do so.

DEFINITION OF RESTRAINT.

The Committee submitted that the mere circulation of the letter and the implication that behind it was arrayed the whole force of the Congress, in themselves amounted to something so much like restraint and intimidation which was contrary to the terms of the agreement that it was not possible to distinguish them.

The resumption of picketing in Calcutta, though not accompanied by intimidation, by its very presence, was definitely interfering with the retaurn to normal trading conditions, while the position up-country was worse.

FALLING IMPORTS.

The Committee also forwarded to Government a note prepared by the Mawari Chamber of Commerce giving statistics of the total imports of piece-goods into Calcutta, Madras and Bombay from January to March showing that only 29,000 packages were imported in 1931 as against 123,000 packages imported during same period last year.—A.P.

S. AFRICA CELEBRATING 21ST ANNIVERSARY.

LONDON, June 1.

Union of South Africa is celebrating the twenty-first anniversary of its establishment as a Dominion within the British Empire.

Messages of congratulation have been received from the King, Ramsay MacDonald, former Governors-General and others.—Reuter.

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